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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION NEW YORK CITY.

Vol. XXV.

MAY, 1898.

No. 9.



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When Elephants Have Toothache.

IT is not easy to tell when an elephant has got a toothache, but it is best to keep out of his way when you do know it. A London surgeon, who had been for many years in India, says he would sooner risk a railway accident than meet an elephant with a toothache.

It appears that a toothache affects an elephant in a more severe manner than it does any other animal. Elephants have very sensitive nerves, and a touch of toothache often brings on madness.

Providing you are able to chain down an elephant and draw out the offending tooth, the brute is certain to be affectionate to you afterwards. Here is an instance:

An elephant in Bengal, India, became affected with toothache, but the keepers managed to secure it while a dentist drew a decayed tooth—the cause of the trouble. After a time the elephant seemed to understand that the dentist was trying to do something for his pain, and he gave every evidence of appreciating the attention. When the operation was over he frisked round the dentist like a young lamb.

LOUISE (looking back at her friend)—They say Ella is unhappily married, and yet there she has on another new hat.

The Secret of Beauty.

THE secret of beauty is health. Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health if they have lost it, or to keep it if they have it still. No one can lay down specific rules for other

people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest he must take, his baths, his diet, his exercise, are matters for individual consideration, but they must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well he looks well, and when he looks ill he feels ill. There are times when one can guess, without looking in the glass, that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is not a case for something in a pretty bottle from a perfumer's, or for a lotion that advertisements praise so highly. To have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Health and the happiness which comes with it are the true secrets of beauty.

"HAST thou a lover?" asked he;
"Oh, maiden of the Rhine,"
She blushed in sweet confusion,
And softly faltered, "Nein!"
He felt rebuffed and knew not
What best to say; but then—
A sudden thought came to him,
And he whispered, "Make it ten!"

FIRST BOY—My papa knows more than your papa does.

Second Boy—I bet he doesn't. Did you ever see my papa? His forehead reaches down to the back of his head.

OUR readers who prefer to do so, can order patterns from our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. Such orders will receive the same prompt attention that they do in New York, patterns being mailed same day order is received. This may be convenient for many to whom Chicago is nearer than New York. A large, complete stock of patterns is carried in the Chicago Branch. Address The McCall Co., 189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Quips and Jests.

FIRST DETECTIVE—There really isn't any evidence against him.

Second Detective—Why did you arrest him?

First Detective—Well—er—there isn't any evidence against anybody else.

HE—I am willing to admit that I was wrong.

SHE—Ah! but you must admit that I was right!

"A GIRL who sings early in the morning must have a sweet disposition."

"Not necessarily. She may have a grudge against her neighbor next door."

MRS. SLUMP—My husband has been enjoying very poor health of late.

Mrs. Dump—How fortunate that he can enjoy it. Very few people do.

ARTHUR—Are you sure she loves you?

Jack—Yes; when I told her I had no money to marry on, she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.

SHE—Do you recollect the night that you proposed to me? I bent my head and didn't say anything.

He—Quite right. But you've made up for it since!

"MRS. MULDOON," said Mrs. O'Hara, "is it well ye're failin' the day?" "Yis, very well." "An' sthrong?" "Yis, quite sthrong." "Then p'rhaps its able ye'd be to bring back the two washtubs yez borried last Monday."

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE
MAY 1898
DESIGN NO. 5070
5068



LADIES HANDSOME ORGENDIE COSTUME

ISSUED ONLY BY The McCall Company 142-144-146 WEST 14TH ST. NEW YORK.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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Vol. XXV.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1898.

No. 9.

In the Shopping District.

I HAVE been permitted this week to peep behind the veil that hides the treasure-store of materials which are destined to make our new spring and summer gowns, and I can assure you enthusiastically that they possess considerable charms. Incidentally, I

so expensive, and, which you will find it absolutely impossible to crush or crease.

Then there are grenadines galore—beautiful silky affairs with colored checks interwoven, green and mauve being one of the prettiest combinations, while others introduce a shimmering gold tissue into the scheme with excellent effect.

The greatest novelty of all is a *voile* where groups or tiny



A FASHIONABLE EQUIPAGE.

See "Riding and Driving in New York" on page 358.

may tell you that they one and all make a silk lining an urgent necessity, for they are mainly of a semi-transparent nature, and all of a soft and supple texture, which is conducive to the successful making of the clinging, trailing skirts which are to be in favor.

Crepe de Chine will still be worn, and there is a new variety of the delightful fabric, to wit, crepe chiffon, which is not quite

tucks are interwoven in the material and divided by narrow silk stripes.

For untrimmed blouses and bodices it is possible to buy all kinds of handsomely-shaped jetted fronts, some with a background of lisse, some merely rows of jetted galon, attached to yoke pieces and belts, which can be put on without tacking.

E. D.

Styles for Summer.



sensation that she will create this season.

HOW ORGANDIE GOWNS ARE MADE.

Of course, you want an organdie, as this material is now on the topmost wave of popularity. Well, if you contemplate having your dress made with one of the fascinating ruffled skirts and befrilled bodices you will need to purchase as much as 15 yards of the airy fabric, and if the gown is to be especially elaborate it may require 18 yards.

Ruffles on bodices, as on skirts, are narrow and cut bias, and are chiefly put on bordering the yoke over the top of the sleeves, epaulette fashion. A pretty model for a slight figure has two-inch ruffles all across the front of the waist, from neck to belt and on the sleeves from the elbow to the shoulder. For well developed figures, bodices are fashioned with lengthwise tucks in clusters or even rows, or merely bands of inserting let in the material. In the latter case there may or may not be a square yoke of lace edging or cross bands. These same lace effects often appear in cross rows. Organdie gowns often have their ruffles trimmed with two or three rows of narrow satin or taffeta ribbon, either used flatly or slightly gathered on the upper edge. There is a fancy for trimming gowns with white of light colored grounds with rows of white ribbon and wearing white ribbon sashes with them.

YACHTING GOWNS.

Yachting gowns are especially smart this season; witness the jaunty costume illustrated on this page. They are made of serge, piqué or duck—navy blue serge being the favorite of all fabrics. They are invariably cut with big sailor collars and have medium width skirts short enough to clear the ground well, and may be either fancifully braided or plainly finished.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Fashionable tailors are busy making shirt-waists and skirts of the same material for the women of the "smart set" to wear next summer. Gingham, madras, piqué, figured duck, dimity and cheviot are among the fabrics chosen for this purpose. The skirt is cut gored without lining and measures from three and a half to four yards around the bottom. It has no trimming and is plainly completed by a deep hem. The waist is on the lines of the shirt-

waist, with a yoke back, and some fullness on the shoulders, but the fullness drawn in at the belt, only blousing just a little directly in front. The sleeves are of medium size, finished with cuffs. If a little more elaboration is desired the shirt-waist may be ornamented by tucks, but ruffles are not permissible in these suits.

FOR CASHMERE OR LIGHT WOOLEN.

At a Fifth Avenue modiste's I have just seen a fascinating frock of gray cashmere suitable for cool days in summer. The bodice was made in blouse fashion, cut away at the neck to display a yoke of old rose taffeta laid in diamond tucks. Just below the yoke starts one large revers, faced with the pink-tucked taffeta and edged with rows of green velvet ribbon. Piece vel-

vet of the same shade forms belt and collar which are softened with tiny frillings of the pink silk. The skirt has three narrow ruffles, edged with green velvet ribbon, and above that seven tiny tucks at equal distances apart that reach nearly to the belt.

LACE DRESSES.

Costumes of lace and net are to be very fashionable this season. A gown of striped net is trimmed across the skirt with bands of lace insertion and has the waist decorated in the same manner. Sashes are generally worn with these gowns and are made either of silk, ribbon or chiffon. The very smartest of the new sashes are finished on the ends with deep silk fringe.

BETTY MODISH.

LADIES' YACHTING COSTUME.

Waist, 5083.—Skirt, 5069.

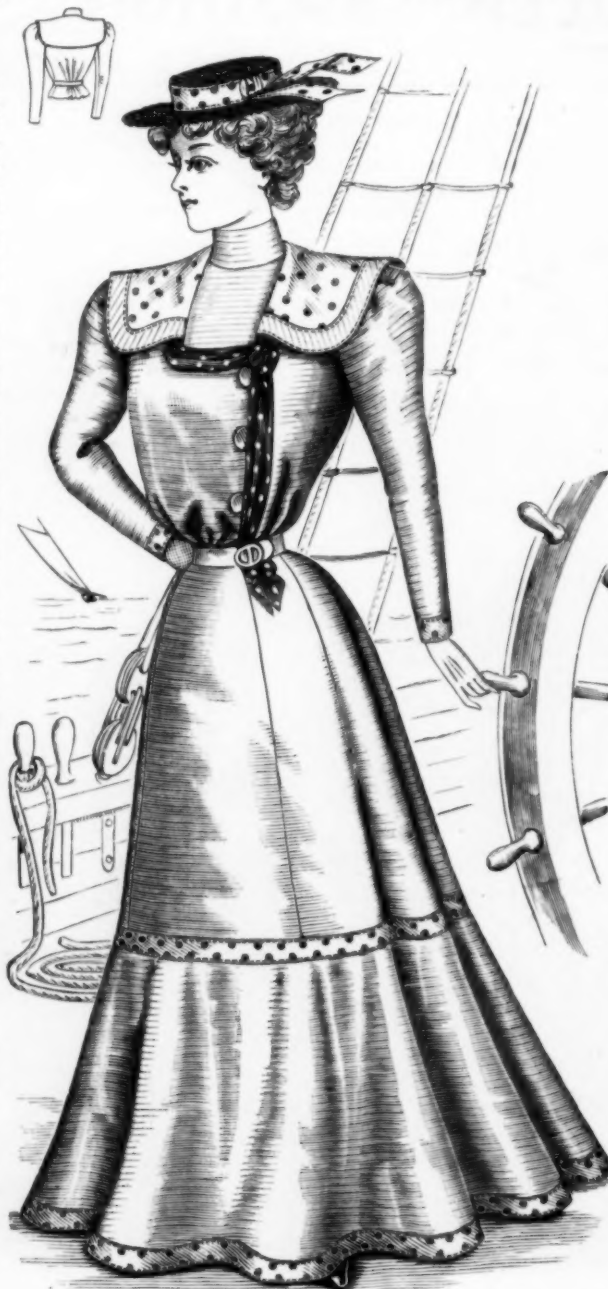
Heavily ribbed white piqué was used to make this jaunty gown. The bodice has a blouse front, cut away in a square at the neck to display a plain vest piece and band collar of the dress material. The closing is formed slightly to the left side with three large pearl buttons. A big sailor collar of fancy polka dotted piqué, edged with a stitched band of the dress material, gives a very stylish appearance to the shoulders and back of the garment. A silk scarf is draped across the bottom of the vest and follows the closing to the waist-line. The skirt is cut with a five gored top and a circular Spanish flounce. Serge, flannel, duck or piqué are the most popular materials for yachting gowns.

No. 5083.—Ladies' Yachting Blouse, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Material required for trimming, 1 yard 27 inches wide; buttons, 3. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.

No. 5069.—Ladies' Circular Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 6 yards; braid represented, 3 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5083—Skirt, 5069

A SMART YACHTING GOWN.

For description see opposite column.

The Most Fashionable Ribbons.

EVERY week there appears to be some new development in ribbons. Plaids prevail of every size and variety of line and design. There is a new chiffon plissé ribbon, consisting of V stripes, to be had in many colors, and every stripe puckered across and plissé. Many checks and cross-bars are introduced on shaded grounds, the darkest concentrating in the centre, and stripes on similar grounds, the lines irregular. Sashes of ribbon will be universally worn, and bayadere striped ribbons, especially in narrow widths, are likely to prove the popular trimmings.

MISSES' COSTUME.—No. 5077.

The jaunty bodice of this handsome toilette is made with a blouse front gathered onto a straight yoke, richly trimmed with lace garnitures. The sleeves have short puffs partly concealed by full lace-edged ruffles, at the tops. A well-shaped stock collar, adorned with lace to correspond with the yoke, finishes the neck. The closing is made in the centre back. The stylish gored skirt displays a close shaping at the hips and is trimmed around the bottom with three shaped ruffles graduated towards the back.

No. 5077.—Misses' Costume, requires for medium size, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards material, 24 inches wide, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 6 yards 42 inches wide. All-over lace represented, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; ribbon, 4 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5063

LADIES' WAIST.—An especially pretty and stylish bodice is shown in this design. Navy blue and white plaid gingham, daintily trimmed with embroidery, is the material depicted in our illustration, but all varieties of silks, light woolsens and wash fabrics can be substituted if preferred. The bodice has a gathered front, turned back on the shoulders to form the handsome collarette with which it is cut in one. The back is arranged very much in the same manner, and has its upper portions turned back in the shape of modish bretelles, which are joined to the front collarette at the shoulder seams. Material matching the vest should be faced over the lining to fill up the V left between the points of the bretelles. The back fulness is shirred into the waist-line. The vest and stock collar are of finely tucked white lawn. The sleeves are cut in the fashionable tight-fitting style with shaped under-arm pieces. At the tops they are trimmed with full epaulette-ruffles of the waist material edged with a frill of embroidery, which also borders the collarette and runs down each side of the vest to the waist-line in front. The skirt is worn over the bodice, and its band may be hidden by a jaunty belt of satin ribbon or one of the fancy novelties now so popular.

No. 5063.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 42 inches wide. Tucking represented, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard; lace, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5077



Fashionable Wash Fabrics for Summer Gowns.

New Organdies, Seersuckers, Piques, Ducks, Percales, etc.

MAIDS and matrons alike are delighted with the thin materials this season. The summer girl is in raptures and dreams of future conquests at every odd moment she can spare from shopping and sewing. For in May the wash dresses for the hot weather should be well under way. Wash dresses, they are called, forsooth, but not one in ten will really launder, made as they are with ribbon garnitures and gay linings that would "run" at the mere sight of a wash tub.

Were organdies ever before so fascinating, and more charming still so cheap? They can be had from 17 cents a yard, up almost as high in price as you want to go, according to the fineness of texture and the shop where they are purchased. The patterns are chiefly floral. Among the new things are sprays of sweet pea on a large scale, some bigger even than nature makes them; conventional vines, which consist of slightly conventionalized climbing roses, clematis, honeysuckle, wistaria, bouvardia and other graceful blossoms. Another favorite pattern is formed of a spray of rosebuds, or of two roses and three buds, or of four roses and two buds, so drawn that a line connecting all the external points of the spray gives the effect of a long oval. Of course, stripes have also invaded the kingdom of thin materials and are shown on white or colored grounds with all varieties of dainty posies climbing over them.

Dimities, both plain, corded and figured make the coolest and prettiest of gowns or shirt waists, and with their neat figures and good laundering qualities are especially adapted for children.

Ducks and piques will both be greatly in evidence this summer. Duck seems to have an unexplained affinity to the sea, so that it will be no surprise to find the favorite colors this year in navy blue, dark navy blue, blue black, black and also white. There are also any number of dainty designs, with blue or black backgrounds, and on these white stripes, dots, conventional figures and little astronomical figures, both plain and figured in wide and narrow wales being decidedly the most fashionable.

Very pretty are the new percales. They are shown both striped and figured with floral and conventional designs. The most distinctive, however, are in tessellated, checker-board, lattice and other geometrical forms, while a second class has invaded the field of science and borrowed exquisite curves produced by sound, light and heat waves. This material is just the thing for shirt waists, morning gowns, wrappers, or shirt waist suits, as it is inexpensive and durable.

Seersuckers, the old time favorites, have put in an appearance again this year. They are shown in quiet and dignified tones, very restful to the eye after the crude gayeties of many of the gingham and sheerer fabrics. Gray slate and black, white slate and black; white, light brown and dark brown; white, red, pepper and salt; white, dark blue and black are among the combinations which will charm every lover of modest display. NELL BASSETT.



LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5073—Skirt, 5068.

Fancy black grenadine, over a lining of bright hued lavender silk, was employed to make this stylish gown, which is just the thing for summer dances, receptions at hotels, etc.; or by the addition of a yoke it makes a charming day toilette. The novel bodice is cut with a full, slightly bloused front, trimmed on the left side, where the closing is formed, by a garniture of satin ribbon. The back is gathered into the neck and waist-line. The sleeves are in the improved mousquetaire style, shirred over a tight lining, and are trimmed at the tops by frills of the dress material daintily edged with lace. Deep ruffles of wider lace fall over the hands. The square neck is bordered with jet passementerie back and front, and finished on the shoulders by trimmings of ribbon. If preferred it can be filled in with a plain yoke either of all-over lace or of the dress material. The skirt is one of the most fashionable of the season's designs for thin fabrics. It is cut with five gores and artistically trimmed with three circular flounces drawn up high in the back and gracefully drooping in the front. Another view of this skirt, showing it developed in organdie, is seen in the colored plate opposite the title page.

No. 5073.—Ladies' Waist (to be made High or Low Neck), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; jet passementerie represented, 1 yard; lace edging, 4 yards; lace for sleeves, $\frac{7}{8}$ yard; ribbon, 5 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5068.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (having Circular Flounces), requires for medium size, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $7\frac{3}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide, or 7 yards 44 inches wide. Velvet ribbon represented, $17\frac{1}{2}$ yards, lace edging, 13 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5073—Skirt, 5068

FOR GRENADE OR ORGANDIE.

For description see opposite column.

Forecasts of Fashion.



THE most stylish ribbons are of plain taffeta which are used profusely for trimming every article of dress from hats to skirts. Double-faced satins and gauze ribbons are in great demand for the sashes that Dame Fashion is using so lavishly.

The leading colors in silks will be reds in various shades, pink, purple, and, above all, turquoise and burnt orange. Greens and browns are no longer in the vanguard of fashion, but black taffeta and gros-grain silks are sought for on all sides.

As regards the patterns of silks there is every indication that neat, scroll-like effects will lead the way, large designs being seen less frequently. Neat stripes and spots are always fashionable, but fancy patterns rank first among the novelties, while we shall see a revival of bengalines and other ribbed silks.

There is to be an invasion of lace and lisse, and thin-textured jabots, scarfs, and bows this season in black, and colors, and boas and collarettes will again be in request.

Green of a medium shade is this season being put with golden brown, gray, black, white and deep navy blue. Cherry goes with navy, bleuet, brown, black, white and gray and with deep purple. Black is put with anything, though depressing with dull navy or dark brown.

Many new basques are flat, but long, and many are rounded off like the masculine morning coat. These should be chosen with care, as they are fatal to a prominent or over-full figure, though really becoming if the wearer is broad, but flat, and to the slight figure any new style is adaptable.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5061

For description see opposite column.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5060

MISSES' GRADUATION GOWN.—This charming design makes an exceedingly stylish graduation gown, or can be worn to all the dressy functions of the summer. White organdie, lavishly trimmed with ribbons and lace, were the handsome materials used for our model. The bodice is made with a pointed yoke of embroidery. The front is gathered at the yoke and has its fulness laid from the waist-line to the bust in narrow vertical tucks. The back of the bodice is gathered. The skirt is gored and trimmed with five flounces.

No. 5060.—Misses' Dress (having Five-Piece Skirt), requires for medium size, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lace edging represented, 3 pieces; lace insertion, 3 yards; baby ribbon, 2 pieces. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.—5061.

This is an exceedingly pretty model for gingham or all wash fabrics. The pattern is cut with a dainty blouse waist, made with an embroidered yoke and narrow pointed vest in the front. Stylish bretelles, cut in squares and edged with embroidery, adorn the shoulders. The sleeves have short puffs at the tops and are tight-fitting for almost their whole length. A band collar of embroidery completes the neck. The jaunty skirt is trimmed around the bottom with a ruffle of embroidery.

No. 5061.—Girls' Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42 inches wide. All-over embroidery represented, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard; embroidery edging, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards; embroidery ruffles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 20 cents, but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



New Fashions for Children.

OUTDOOR garments for children are certainly things of beauty this spring. Could anything be prettier than the jaunty little reefer shown on this page? Both short jackets and long cloaks are fashionable for the little ones. Very stylish are the new jackets of navy blue woolen that are made with a vest braided in black and white soutache, extending over the shoulders and forming a sort of sailor collar in the back. The garment fastens beneath this vest and meets a rolling collar at the neck.



Other smart jackets for little girls appear to have no fastenings, but are trimmed in the front with two rows of square steel buttons which serve as an ornament only. They are held together by a cloth strap across the bust. The pockets are cut in the half-moon shape.

Long cloaks to the bottom of the dress are still popular with little tots of three and four years old. Some of the most striking of these pelisses are adorned with triple coachman's collars which, in the back, run under a big Watteau pleat.

Another delightful cloak was of mixed cheviot, navy blue and white, it was trimmed with a somewhat darker blue piping on the edges. The large epaulettes were ornamented in the same way and crowned with a small velvet butterfly held by a buckle. Velvet tabs are often used on the shoulders in place of epaulettes.

Sometimes the shoulders of these cloaks are decorated with traverse trimmings of tucks from beneath which narrow white lace falls. Then again the shoulders are arranged in small tucks that run lengthwise and terminate in a ruffle. When the short, round shoulder collar is substituted for the usual arrangement, it is a trifle longer than the

ordinary shoulder sections and has a stiff lining; it is slashed on the shoulders so that the epaulettes come through.

And now to turn our attention to frocks. The newest models in cloth dresses for girls from twelve to sixteen years are remarkable for their simplicity of cut, effect being obtained by a combination of diverse color or material, or by pretty collars or revers of light cloth, lace, or silk, the mere touch of relief tint being kept principally on the bodice. Of materials there is very little of absolute novelty, and so far the fashion for plain fabrics continues. Both coarse diagonals and the finer and more silky serges are greatly in request, and these not only in the orthodox navy and black, but in all fashionable tints, such as powder and iris blues, petunia, dark heliotrope, deep stone, and one or two of the deeper greens.

Following the fashion of their elders, the skirts of girls' costumes are all gored closely at the top, and the slight fullness arranged either in two box-pleats, or in two flat pleats, closely meeting in the centre, and giving the effect of a tight top. Sleeves fit closely except just at the armhole, where the plain sleeves are gathered or pleated, but tiny puffs, tucks, or epaulettes are much in favor, and all are very compact, and only set out slightly from the arm.

MARIE DURAND

CHILD'S REEFER.—No. 5072.

White piqué made the jaunty coat worn by the pretty little girl in our illustration. The pattern has a straight double-breasted front, fastened by two rows of big pearl buttons. The back is cut in the Empire style and has its fullness laid in two shaped box-pleats below a narrow yoke. The large collarette gives a very graceful appearance to the shoulders. It is rounded in the back, cut in big scallops, in the front and trimmed with a full ruffle of Hamburg edging. The sleeves are the ordinary coat variety with just the proper amount of fullness at the tops. Natty pockets, finished by stitched flaps, are placed on each side of the front. Cheviot, serge, covert, duck, piqué or any fashionable spring cloaking can be used for this design.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5062

CHILD'S DRESS.—This cunning little frock may be made up of wash fabrics, light woolens such as cashmere or challie, and China or taffeta silks. The pattern is cut with a full skirt gathered onto a straight yoke. A very simple yet extremely effective trimming consisting of double ruffles, edged with lace, borders this yoke both back and front, while fluffy epaulettes made in the same manner, fall over the tops of the puffed sleeves. The neck is completed by a narrow band collar adorned with lace.

No. 5062.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42 inches wide. Lace edging represented, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5072

No. 5072.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 6. Cut in 6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Price, 10 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

No. 5058.

This pretty shirt waist has its front fulness laid in two clusters of tucks, slanting towards the box-pleat which forms the centre closing. The back fulness is gathered under a double-pointed yoke and shirred into the waistline. The sleeves are in the modified bishop style and are completed at the wrists by straight cuffs, cut in a jaunty point where they close. The detachable collar may be either of white linen or the same material as the shirt waist.

No. 5058.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 42 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

GIRLS' ETON SUIT.

No. 5080.

A jaunty little suit, just the thing for spring and summer wear, is here shown. The jacket is cut with open fronts turned over at the chest in stylish pointed



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5058

lapels, which are joined at the shoulders to the big rolling collar that gives such a becoming finish to the neck. The back is cut in one piece. The skirt is made with a gored front and pleated back.

No. 5080.—GIRLS' ETON SUIT, requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide. Braid represented, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.

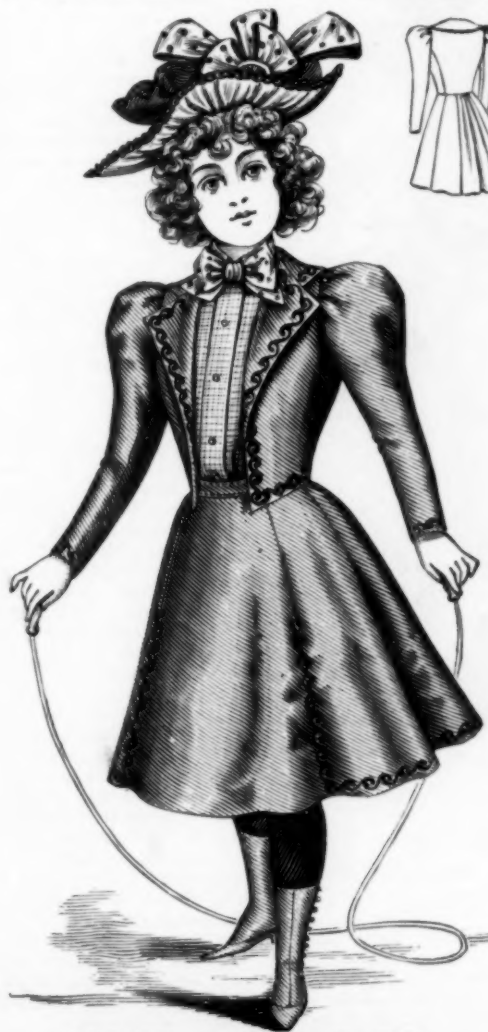
GIRLS' GUIMPE DRESS.

No. 5071.

Figured lawn was used for this sweet little frock, which is cut with a full blouse front, gathered into the neck and waist line. The sleeves consist of short puffs edged with ruffles of embroidery. The gored skirt is trimmed down each side of the front breadth with bands of insertion.

No. 5071.—GIRLS' GUIMPE DRESS, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Insertion represented, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards; edging, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; embroidery, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5080



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5071



The Latest News from Paris.

Old Ideas Revived.—A Smart Cloth Model.—A Dinner Toilette at Doucet's.—Millinery Hints.

THE fashions of the day are interesting studies not only on the score of beauty and elegance, but also from the fact that they are fresheners of memory in things historical, and are amusing in the research they involve into costumes of past dates. It is also entertaining to watch the changes which take place almost daily, and to observe the thin end of the wedge of a new style, at first scoffed at, then tolerated, and as it gains ground, unanimously adopted.

A fever of luxury has assailed all classes, which, it may be assumed, is good for trade, though rather disastrous to the bills in many a home; but in connection with modern extravagance of taste we find a point worthy of reflection, viz., that the most modest things, judiciously arranged, are suitable for all occasions, and compare favorably with toilettes costing many hundreds of dollars.

It is this point which the *Parisiennes*, amongst all their luxury, so well understand, and which enables them to have an appearance of elegance and richness in their costumes not due to the amount spent upon them, and it is this innate faculty which gives them a note of personality replete with charm.

It is strange, however, that you rarely see a *Parisienne* dressed in a picturesque manner. They may adopt old styles, but they change them into modern semblance in such manner that the picturesqueness is gone and the touch of Paris added.

Apropos of fashion of to-day, all the leading *couturiers* are busily engaged making their models for the coming season—quite elaborate will be the toilette de *Printemps*. In many cases the making will be less extravagant, owing to the ingeniously made new stuffs, which in some instances are embroidered, braided, lace insertioned; and quite the latest invention is light colored silk, having a velvet fringed stripe at intervals of another color combining with the ground shade.

At one of the Paris salons very smart were the models being prepared for the early spring races. One of these gowns was

in French blue cloth; the original corsage forming a loose effect in front, over a tight-fitting under bodice, with revers (caught together with a diamond button in front) and collar forming a square at the back, embroidered and appliqué in white satin, ornamented with black and gold braid, whilst at the waist and high collar touches of mauve velvet appear. The skirt is tight-fitting around the hips, the front trimmed on either side with black and gold braid, turning off in a scalloped fashion towards the *ceinture* at the back. Small horizontal straps of this pretty braid and tiny gold buttons trim the front panel and the middle of corsage, giving quite a long and princess appearance to the front. The accompanying toque was composed of blue velvet and straw, garnished with plumes, bunches of violets, and foliage.

At Doucet's, I was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of one of the loveliest of his new creations a *toilette de dîner*. Composed of eau de Nil satin, the bodice was slightly full, fastening towards one side and embroidered. The side of bodice and décolletage is edged with a double fold of velvet, which passes beneath the *écru* lace, giving almost a semi-bolero effect. The velvet is tied in a knot on one shoulder, whilst a tuft of roses ornaments the other. The skirt forms a panier fastening over to the one side, appearing as a continuation of the corsage trimming. Folds of violet velvet outline this original style, whilst

handsomely embroidered in Louis XV. design, wrought in mauve, green, gold, and diamonds, is the panier, from beneath which appears an underskirt of eau de Nil satin, gathered in circular rows fitting close to the figure and widening into godets towards the base.

The *modistes* are turning out their most artistic millinery. Colored straws will be again in vogue, but of softer tints; trimmings will consist of shaded ribbon, flowers, plumes, spotted and spangled tulle, etc. Small hats will turn up sharply and very high at one side. An attempt has been made to trim the larger shapes with long ostrich feathers.

ELAINE DE MARSY.

LADIES' WAIST.

No. 5079.

A very simple yet extremely *chic* and becoming design for bodices of silk, organdie or light woolen materials is shown in our illustration. Black and pink figured taffeta with garnitures of lace and ribbon made our charming model. The front is cut with a slight blouse effect at the waistline and has its fullness laid in two rows of French tucking just below the neck. The back is finished in the same manner. The sleeves are a great novelty, and are laid in rows of overlapping tucks from the slight puff effect at the shoulders to within a couple of inches of the wrists. These tucks only extend for a short distance in the inner arm, giving the outer portion of the sleeve a shirred appearance.

No. 5079.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5079

A Dainty Model for a Silk or Organdie Bodice.

See description in opposite column.

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE
MAY 1898
DESIGN NO. 5030
5031



LADIES HANDSOME CLOTH COSTUME-SILVER GRAY AND CERISE.
ISSUED ONLY BY The McCall Company 142-144-146 WEST 14TH ST. NEW YORK

Tailor-Made Suits.



THE fashionable maiden is at present more than ever addicted to the tailor-made suit. This usually means a street costume in which the jacket and skirt are made of the same material, and in such a toilette there is hardly any limit to the choice of the fabric or the colors which may be employed in its creation. Even in the cut of the costume jacket there is more variety permitted than in that of the ready-made and strictly conventional garment. Thus jackets, matching skirts, worn in the very beginning of spring still show blouse effects in front, with double-breasted, satin-trimmed revers. Later in the season, when the weather is warmer, the demand will be for rolled fronts, which can be worn open over fancy blouse front pieces.

No costumes are so attractive and stylish for street wear as these tailor-made suits, while if the material is of some inconspicuous color, the jacket can be worn with other gowns as conveniently as if it had no skirt belonging to it.

Now, just a word concerning these skirts which are to accompany so many of the new jackets. Unlike their "better halves" they increase instead of decrease in their length. Indeed, it is whispered, that to be correct, they must be cut three or four inches longer in the back than the front, so as to present the appearance of a slight train, somewhat in the foolish but graceful fashion of the bell skirt so popular a few years ago. Here the resemblance ceases, however, for the modern skirt, while fitting as tightly and smoothly as possible over the hips, must flare gracefully at the bottom. This flaring effect will serve to modify the slight train and render it less conspicuous than it was in the former fashion.

In regard to capes, the universal opinion is that their end has come. In spite of their long and welcome reign, few new designs are shown, and it can only be concluded that soon all would-be fashionable women will lay aside the convenient and comfortable cape and confine themselves to the less manageable, but infinitely smarter garment, the short jacket.

From London have come several "tailor-made" designs of more than usual attractiveness. They are stylish, substantial, and, at the same time, quite simple in construction and effect. One of the handsomest I have seen was made with double-breasted round waist, or modified Eton jacket and gored skirt cut with a circular flounce. Both bodice and skirt were beautifully braided.

F. B. C.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5066



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5085

CHILD'S CLOAK.—What prettier garment could be fashioned for a wee maiden than this jaunty cloak? White piqué was used for our model which is cut with a straight front, laid in two shaped box-pleats from neck to hem, on either side of the centre closing. A stylishly slashed cape, daintily edged with full ruffles of Hamburg embroidery, starts from beneath these box-pleats and forms a very graceful trimming for the shoulders. The back of the cloak is cut with a tiny bodice and circular skirt, laid in two box-pleats in the centre. It is sewed onto the garment at the waist-line and side seams. A comfortable rolling collar, adorned with a wide frill of embroidery, finishes the neck. The sleeves are in the becoming bishop style, gathered at the wrists into tiny bands of insertion. Pale pink bengaline with trimmings of guipure lace and insertion is another handsome material suggested for this design, but almost any fashionable silk or woolen or heavy cotton can be employed with success.

No. 5085.—Child's Cloak, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 40 inches wide. Embroidery represented, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards; insertion, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

CHILD'S GUIMPE DRESS.—No. 5066.

Every little girl wants at least one or two dresses to wear over white guimpes. Our model of gay flowered lawn is cut with a full blouse front and gathered back. The low round neck is finished with a tiny frill of Hamburg edging. Double ruffles of deep embroidery make an epaulette trimming over the short puffs that form the sleeves. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. In our model the seam is concealed by a narrow belt of insertion. It may be trimmed with ruffles of the dress material or plainly finished by a deep hem as shown in the illustration. Turquoise blue China silk with ruffled epaulettes of the same material, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace and trimmed with tiny quillings of white baby ribbon, would be especially dressy and stylish made up by this design.

No. 5066.—Child's Guimpe Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Insertion represented, 1 yard; embroidery, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

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New York.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Orders can be sent to our Chicago Branch, 189 Fifth Avenue, if preferred. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of this magazine. To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in this magazine can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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Notes of the Month.



SUMMER is almost here again, and if Dame Fashion's plans can be trusted, it will certainly be a notable one in matters modistic. Such delightful ruffled skirts and befrilled bodices were never seen before the present year of grace, and the tailor gowns and street jackets, not to speak of the dozens of jaunty garments intended for the outdoor sports in which all society women take such a keen interest, have reached the very acme of smartness. The difficulty is no longer what to get, as in less favored seasons, but what we must regretfully forego out of the multitude of beautiful novelties that are bidding for our favor.

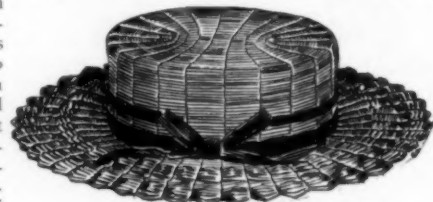
AMERICAN women have been called, and with reason, great talkers, although perhaps they do not exceed the feminine portions of other countries in this respect. But there is some excuse for the fluent conversation of our fair compatriots, for the English language contains more words than that of any other nation in the world. After allowing for the continual winnowing of ages, and reckoning only what have remained of a sort of "survival of the fittest," there are in more or less regular use about 100,000 words. The German language comes next with 80,000; then the Italian with 45,000, French with 30,000 and Spanish with only 20,000. Doesn't this prove our superiority, conversationally at any rate? And what a deal more talking we ought to be able to do about the chances of a possible war than poor little Spain with but her 20,000 words to choose from.

THE beautiful head of Miss Lettice Fairfax, artistically posed against a back ground of flowering branches, adorns our cover this month. Miss Fairfax is a young English actress, and a member of Daly's Company, who in addition to her good looks, possesses considerable cleverness.

"How the New York Churches are Decorated for Fashionable Weddings" is an article, profusely illustrated by beautiful photographic reproductions, that will appear in the June number.

The Proper Thing in Sailor Hats.

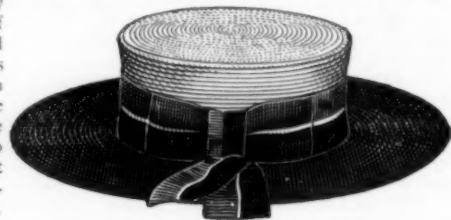
THE sailor hat—to lapse for a moment into the glowing words of the vividly illustrated florist's catalogues that each mail brings fluttering our way—appears to be "a hardy perennial." That is, it bobs up serenely each season for a renewed lease of life. Like the perennial it takes more than frost to kill it, and if Fashion frowns upon it—and she has tried to do so several times—she finds it is too firmly rooted in the affections of the majority of young women to be easily dislodged. This year sailors are to be especially in demand and will be worn by smart women everywhere with morning or outing costumes. Some of the very latest novelties in this popular headgear are shown in our illustrations.



SAILOR HAT OF WHEAT STRAW WITH DOUBLE BAND.

Fig. 1, represents a natty little hat of wheat straw in a bright yellow shade. It is made with a slightly scalloped brim,—a decided innovation—and is trimmed with a double band of velvet ribbon, either in black or colors.

Fig. 2, is sure to take the fancy of the summer girl or even more sedate matrons. It possesses a white crown and a brim either in black, dark blue or in any of the various colors affected this season by straws. One of the stylish plaid ribbons forms the band which fastens on the side with the bow with two jaunty ends that became so popular last season.



WITH WHITE CROWN AND COLORED BRIM.

Fig. 3, is natty in the extreme with its high bell crown and fancy brim, striped white and colored. Even the band partakes of the general jauntiness of the *chapeau*, being completed by a smart bow with the ends cocked up in a knowing manner.

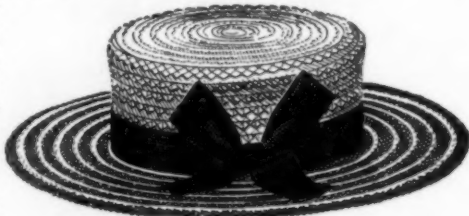
Fig. 4.—This hat will certainly please all conservative tastes, and either in manilla or fine chip, will be found one of the most popular designs of the season. It may be trimmed with either a plain or striped band as shown in the illustration.

No matter how many other hats a young woman may own, she always needs a smart, up-to-date sailor or to complete her wardrobe.

No *chapeau* has ever been invented that was half so becoming to the majority of faces and, certainly, nothing was ever found which was more convenient and easier to put on at a moment's notice.

While on the subject of sailors, it cannot be out of place to speak a word or two about the new veils. The novelty is a delicate, cobwebby white fish net veil with close black dots.

For these designs thanks are due to Hill Bros. (wholesale), N.Y.



BELL CROWN SAILOR WITH FANCY BRIM.



SAILOR HAT OF MANILLA STRAW WITH STRIPED BAND.

How to Dress Becomingly.



A GOWN or hat may be fashionable and not in the least becoming. The terms are not synonymous by any means. And then again, the dress may be all right, suited to its wearer both in cut and color, and the small accessories, such as the hat, gloves, shoes, etc., may entirely spoil the *tout ensemble*.

To be *bien chaussée et bien gantée*, (well gloved and booted), is the Parisian's idea of a well-turned out woman; but I go further and say the most salient points are headgear, gloves, shoes, the collar and cuffs or their substitutes, and the belt. I am certain that some people will think this making a great fuss over trifles, but it is the outcome of much observation and analysis of cause and effect in regard to why many women are not satisfactory to look at.

Now to begin at the top; the hat is one of the most important items of the toilette, and to purchase becoming as well as stylish headgear should be the aim of every woman who is worthy of an Easter bonnet. If you buy your hats already trimmed, remember that the best millinery shops are deftly contrived with shaded windows and cunningly arranged looking-glasses, so that your complexion is greatly softened and toned down; therefore, never be persuaded into buying a coarse brightly colored hat or one that you know will not suit you in the very trying light out of doors. Then have a very clear idea of what dresses your hat has to go with; in fact with a slender purse it is wisest to purchase only black and white straws as with a change of trimming they can often be used again the next spring and will not be remembered by your friends as a colored straw is sure to be. If you have plenty of this world's goods and can afford to discard a *chapeau* the moment you tire of it, then you might try some of the fascinating colored novelties which are especially fine this season.

Always brush your hat lightly when you take it off, before the dust has time to work in, and see that it is carefully shut away in a box into which no dust can come, and cover carefully with tissue paper. If the hat is trimmed with tulle or chiffon, I always find a small piece of velvet is a better dust remover than a whisk broom. Pretty hat-pins are an exceedingly smart finish to a stylish straw toque or bonnet. Veilings, also, people waste a great deal of money over by buying several at a time and

letting them lie about in drawers unrolled. Always roll a veil, never fold it after it has once been worn, and never buy coarse textured veils, for they are invariably unbecoming, whilst the most universally becoming are white veils with black spots, but they should never be worn long enough to turn to a dirty gray. It is very unhygienic, for nothing harbors microbes and dust so effectually, and it makes the freshest face look weirdly discolored. All these seem small points, but they nevertheless make or mar the general effect.

Gloves, again, the poorest person can have dainty now-a-days, when charming white ones are to be bought very cheaply, and when soiled, anyone with a little patience can clean them six or seven times with a sponge and benzine. This is far less expensive than wearing black suède—in spite of a tradition that that way lies economy—for once worn, nothing further can be done. All colored suède or tan gloves, however, will clean three or four times and appear almost as well to the end.

Another point—the hem of the skirt and the petticoats are a great proof of the daintiness of the wearer. Nobody, even a pauper, need have ragged edges to her skirts; it means such a very little trouble to brush skirts and re-bind them.

KATE UPTON.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5070—Skirt, 5075.

Pink and white figured organdie made up over a white lining, was used for this dainty toilette. The bodice is cut with a round yoke, below which the full blouse front is divided in the centre to show a narrow vest of lace insertion. The shoulders are trimmed with handsome bretelles, cut in the shape of circular ruffles, and bordered with Valenciennes lace. The sleeves are made with stylish puffs at the tops and are trimmed at the wrists by a band of insertion, and a lace frill falling over the hands. A well shaped band collar, softened by a lace ruffle, finishes the neck. The closing is made at the left shoulder and left side of the vest. The graceful skirt is gored and cut with a deep Spanish flounce.

Another view of this bodice is shown in the colored plate opposite the title page.

No. 5070.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion represented, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards; lace edging, 6 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5075.—Ladies' Spanish Flounce Skirt, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 40 inches wide. Lace insertion represented, $10\frac{1}{8}$ yards; lace ruffle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5070—Skirt, 5075

A LOVELY SUMMER GOWN.

For description see opposite column.

Riding and Driving in 'New York.

TO be a first rate whip, a graceful rider, and above all, to take the fences and ditches of the hunting field as boldly as the most confirmed sportsman is at present the towering ambition of the society girl. In the last half-dozen years, riding and driving have taken a great hold on the affections of our smart set. No gentleman of wealth now considers his establishment perfect unless a well appointed stable with its fair complement of carriage and saddle horses, cobs and hunters, forms a part of the *menage*.

Few cities of the world, certainly no other city in America, can boast of such a variety of handsome equipages as New York. During "the season," the driving in Central Park, or on River-

side Drive, is one of the sights of the town that no stranger can afford to miss. As the gay procession of victorias, broughams, tandem-carts, dog carts, stan-hopes, etc., whirls past, the spectator, even if he be not addicted to equine sport, is sure to be delighted by the gorgeousness of the scene, the magnificent toilettes of the ladies, the quiet elegance of the carriages, the smart liveries of coachman and footman, or the prancing steeds in their tasteful harnesses.

That beautiful dark-haired woman in the luxurious victoria, with servants on the box in faultless liveries, is Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. As she rolls slowly by, less favored mortals are able to catch distracting glimpses of her Parisian toilette. Driving along at a rattling pace is O. H. P. Belmont. Look carefully at the "high steppers," which pull the tandem cart, for they are two of the most magnificent examples of horseflesh in the world. What fine "action" the leader shows and how cleverly his master handles the reins! With a clatter of hoofs on the hard macadamized surface of the well-kept road, a jolly party of ladies and gentlemen on horseback ride by at the fashionable English trot. There is a long blast on the horn, and for a moment the crush of vehicles and horsemen turns to one side or the other to make way for the lordly coach, that with a gayly dressed company of men and women on top, and its four horses at a slow trot, comes swinging along, the master of the road. F. O. Beach is the whip to-day, and very skilfully he executes his difficult task.

At present, when every fashionable woman young enough to enjoy the exercise, has her mount, one can scarcely realize how short the period is since riding became common in our large cities. Up to 1882, you could count the horsemen, (horsewomen were a much greater rarity) on your fingers. In sixteen years we have made such vast strides in this respect that riding now appears to be a matter of ancient history. If one does not stop to think, it seems difficult to believe that in 1880, practically no one rode. Yet such was the fact in all our Eastern States.

Riding is a most healthful and exhilarating exercise. At no other time does a beautiful woman look so charming as when she is well mounted on a handsome horse, dexterously managing him by a turn of her delicate wrist, bending his will to her own and making him go wherever she desires. But, to reverse the picture; nowhere, unfortunately, does a woman appear to less advantage than on the back of a steed whose management she does not understand, jolting this way and that with every motion of the animal; startled if he but prick up his ears; afraid to let him show his paces and if he dares to break into a trot,

reining him in, with a jerk of the curb fierce enough to dislocate his jaw; by her whole conduct evidently agreeing with the mythical Irishman who declared that it was much better to be a coward for five minutes than a dead man all his life.

Fortunately for New York, there are so many excellent riding schools in close vicinity to the Park that this spectacle is a comparative rarity. Our riding masters are strict martinets and seldom allow their pupils to leave the tan bark until they have acquired a certain degree of proficiency.

Fashionable riding is modelled on the English, and the man or woman is seldom seen who puts the horse along at the comfortable old time canter, or easy "lope" of the South. Although, undoubtedly, we raise some fine horsemen in this bustling metropolis of ours, we are open to criticism. Taking him as a type

the Central Park rider has his good points and his bad ones. Col. Dodge, the famous horseman, says: "The trouble with our young men whose few months in the saddle makes them feel as if they had nothing more to learn, is that they imitate the English groom—the poor one at that—and not the English gentleman. As well study art from prize package chromos!

Some of the tricks which one sees taken up from time to time have their origin among the poorest horsemen. The elbows akimbo or swinging legs illustrate my meaning. Of course, Sweldom must have a new

shibboleth every now and then. Hands must be shaken just so, or hats must be taken off or kept on by some mystic rule, or some unmeaning lingo must be used at meeting or parting. This is well enough as a pastime, but when tricks in the saddle are



A WELL TURNED-OUT COACH.

Taken on the Eastern Drive in Central Park during the Annual Coaching Parade.



A MORNING RIDE IN THE PARK.

adopted from some questionable source they may in truth, indicate that a man belongs to a certain clique, but they do not demonstrate that he knows how to ride." These tricks in the saddle of which Colonel Dodge so amusingly speaks, mark the inexperienced and badly taught rider, your thorough horseman sits his steed or rises to a trot with an unconscious grace, that to the uninitiated seems the easiest thing in the world. He has been trained in accordance with the old cockney saw, "and and 'eels low, 'ead and 'eart 'igh," under which so many splendid horsemen have grown up.

Children usually take to riding as the proverbial duck to water. And many a pretty picture can be seen on the Park Bridle Path on any pleasant spring day. Little boys in the nattiest of riding trousers and shiniest of boots, bestriding their ponies with an assurance some of their elders would do well to emulate; wee maidens in trim habits with their flowing curls flying straight out in the wind and their chubby cheeks pink with the exercise. Close behind, or riding beside the inexperienced to check the restiveness of their little mounts with a leading strap, comes the dignified groom on his big white or brown horse, which seems a very giant indeed in comparison with the tiny nags of his companions. The two little boys shown in our charming illustration, "A Morning Ride in the Park," are the sons of a well-known millionaire.

Numerous as New York's riders are, the people who drive outnumber them as ten to one. They are a great and ever increasing multitude, ranging from the prosperous business man who snatches every pleasant afternoon that can be spared from his affairs to take a spin in his light road wagon behind his fast trotter, to the sporting or hunting man addicted to coaching or driving tandem, or the society woman in her comfortable brougham or luxurious victoria. It has been said that the quantity and quality of the carriage horses employed in any city is an index to civilization. Now, in the writer's opinion, this may, or may not, be true. At any rate, it is a very prescribed and "horsey" view to take of civilization. Everyone does not understand the fine points which the judges have declared to mark the acme of equine perfection, but where is the man or woman whose eye is not at once attracted by a handsome turn-



WELL MOUNTED.



ONE OF THE BEST SADDLE HORSES IN NEW YORK.

shows in the large cities have attracted so much attention. And to go on any of the more frequented drives with a fine trotting horse harnessed to a "Park Gate Gig," or a sensational "climber" with a docked tail pulling a road wagon, is to show that one is hopelessly behind the times and not up in the rules of the game.

An annual event which New Yorkers count on, and would not miss for worlds, is the "Coaching Parade." Early in the day the smartest four-in-hands assemble—generally in front of one of the big hotels—and then with harness chains clanking and the occasional sound of the horn a goodly number of these coaches follow each other in long procession through the Park.

Tandem driving attracts the attention of many of our most prominent horsemen. This curious method of harnessing originated in the simplest way. It used to be the custom on the part of sportsmen in the hunting counties of England to take the horse they intended riding to hounds, fastened to the cart as a "leader." They, of course, did not allow him to do any pulling, and he jogged along comfortably until the meet was reached.



THE FINEST TANDEM TEAM IN AMERICA.



The Dressmakers' Page

Seasonable Suggestions.

TRANSSPARENT organdie gowns made up over white or colored linings (of silk, lawn or satine), are to be very fashionable this season. They are to be trimmed with laces and ribbons galore. But lately quite a new garniture idea has been imported from Paris, that is to trim them with heavy embroidery or heavy all-over lace. I have just seen a very handsome gown adorned in this manner. The skirt is made with a deep yoke of the embroidery to which the wide flounce of the organdie is sewed, much on the plan of the circular flounce used in cloth gowns. The bodice is made of organdie, but has long sleeves of the embroidery; and the only trimming consists of a fichu of the organdie trimmed with ruffles of embroidery. The folds of the fichu cross in front, and are tied at the back, with long ends which fall like a sash to the bottom of the skirt. This particular gown is made of a delicate shade of flowered pink organdie over a silk lining.

Vokes, covered with heavy guipure lace, or tucked and edged with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace, characterize many a new spring bodice.

A novel trimming for bodices and for skirts alike is a fine lisse, embroidered in silk, or with lace sprigs let in at intervals, and all the intervening space covered with a scroll in pearl-gray chenille, rather coarse of texture. It is very soft, and shows up particularly well combined with satin. Many of the evening bodices display its charms.

Striped materials are all the rage in both silk and wool. In this connection I must, I am sorry to say, chronicle the unwelcome fact that these stripes will be made up to go round our skirts, so I can only warn every one who is not divinely tall and slim to pass by these striped materials on the other side.

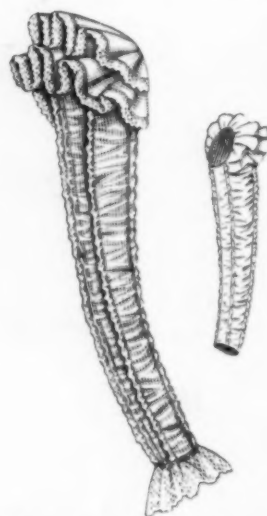
When the bodice of a costume is of jacket form and tight it is now called a "corsage jaquette." These generally have stand-up collars and lapels. The latter usually meet in the centre and may be nearly triangular in form. The jacket is buttoned down to the waist, and the edges of the short basques are festooned, or the lapels may be carried down to the waist, the basques being cut off square at the darts.

Tailor-made wash gowns is the fashionable name under which, this season, masquerade the popular duck or piqué suits. A very simple but especially smart costume of white piqué is made with a perfectly plain skirt about four yards in width, with all fulness well to the back, and the only finish a deep hem or two or three rows of tucks. The waist is like a shirt-waist, with enough fulness on the shoulders to give a blouse effect in front, and with a fitted square or pointed yoke in the back. This gown is worn with a ribbon belt and collar, and certainly nothing could be plainer in design. Other gowns in duck or piqué are made in the usual styles with Eton jackets, blazers or reefers and garnished with big pearl buttons.

Narrow plaid ribbons, from one-half to an inch in width, are being largely used by fashionable dressmakers for trimming spring gowns of plain woolen material and very smart are these garnitures. They are mostly used in the form of tiny rufflings or quillings to ornament the bodice.

The old-fashioned Russian blouse has come back again to be worn in the light-weight materials as well as in thin wash goods and piqués. This style buttons over to one side, and is made in quite a long basque with some little fulness, but is also belted in.

The Princess dress in its latest aspect boasts of a deep



curved flounce on the skirt and a pinafore arrangement of the bodice. As an example, imagine a gown of the new poplin-backed cashmere in a very faint shade of genuine mauve, bordered with a light embroidery of jet and steel where it is cut in a graceful curve over a chemisette of shirred silk, entirely covered with pearls, jet, and steel, and here and there a great turquoise; while the jet and steel *paillettes* alone appear as a heading to the deep flounce of the skirt. Charming, is it not?

All the newest designs in ribbons are either in squares, blocks, stripes, or plaids; moiré with crosswise satin stripes, plain glacé taffetas with graduated borderings of contrasting shades, striped gauzes, and swivel dotted gauze ribbons name a few novelties. As regards colors, bright red, yellows, browns, violet, and green are or will be fashionable.

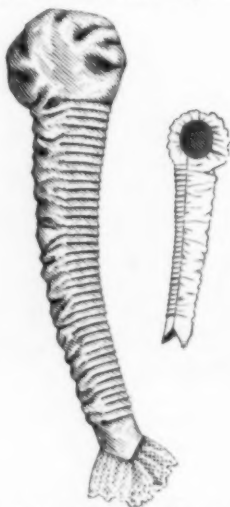
A very light grade of hair-cloth called gauze is being used by up-to-date dressmakers for facing the drop or foundation skirts of the new spring costumes of cloth or silk. Foundations are attached only at the belt to the dress skirt. For draped skirts or skirts with the new circular flounces or rows of minute tucks, the drop skirt of lining is usually faced up about six inches from the bottom with haircloth. If of percaline, it is very pretty to finish it on the bottom with a flounce of silk. Many modistes line the circular flounce of the outer skirt with a tight lining of silk.

Checked taffetas are very much in vogue for spring and summer gowns. These costumes are being made with be-ruffled skirts which have every ruffle edged once, twice or thrice with black or colored velvet or satin ribbon and the top of the sleeves arranged to correspond. The belt or sash and collar of ribbon matches the tiny edging. The blouse bodice is in cross or lengthwise tucks or ruffles all around if the wearer is slender. With eight 3-inch ruffles on the skirt such a costume requires 21 yards of material 20 inches wide, the skirt being cut only 3¼ yards in width.

Covert cloth is being greatly used for spring tailor costumes. A delightful gown of castor covert has a panel of graduated straps of brown silk braid up each side, held by tiny braid-covered buttons.

McCall Pattern No. 5074

No. 5074. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 22 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, or 1¼ yard 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard; lace edging, 3½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5078

No. 5078. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2¾ yards 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 5084

No. 5084. — LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.

Smart Straw Hats.

THE woman ever on the lookout for novelties, the woman of conservative tastes, or even that hardest case of all, the woman who does not know what she wants until she sees it, can all be suited in the millinery world this season. Not for many years has Dame Fashion given us so great a variety of tasteful hats and bonnets as she at present spreads before our admiring gaze. Ladies, misses, and children are all equally favored. What could be quainter and more becoming to a fresh faced little girl than the charming poke bonnet shown in our first illustration? It



FIG. 1.—A PICTURESQUE POKE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

is an imported model of rough, white fancy straw with a tall pointed crown and sharply turned-up brim in the back. It is faced with a heavy shirring of pink silk mull which extends out over the edge of the brim making a very soft and pretty finish. A big bow of pink satin ribbon and a graceful bunch of lilies-of-the-valley complete the trimming.

Fig. 2 shows a stylish round hat of fancy black straw. It is handsomely faced with pleated maline net and is jauntily trimmed on the left side with five standing ears of black *mousseline de soie* edged with a new ruffled braid. The hat is caught up at the back by a six-looped bow of wide black satin ribbon. Around the front is a wreath of scarlet geraniums and foliage.



FIG. 3.—A JAUNTY STRAW TURBAN.

Fig. 3 is a very jaunty *beret* or turban of soft fibre braid, bent in the new form of the season. It is fully trimmed with silk velvet, shirred *mousseline*, the new Scotch plaid quills and fancy Rhinestone ornament. The entire back is filled with red roses.

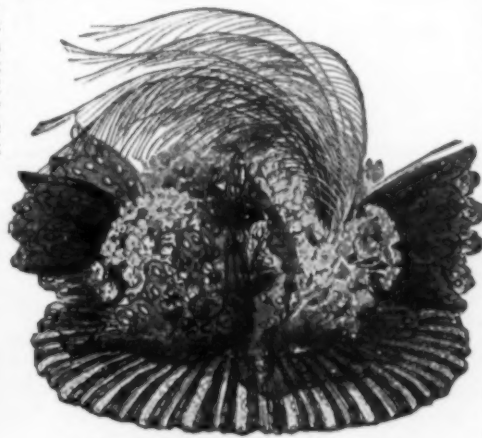


FIG. 4.—A BECOMING FRENCH MODEL.

Fig. 4 is a very handsome novelty, indeed, in a new silk straw braid trimmed with stylish French cuckoo flowers of bright yellow, and fans of black lace. It is fully adorned at the back by flowers, ornaments and loops of satin and velvet ribbon. Long black sweeping aigrettes give the finishing touch to this stylish model.



FIG. 2.—A STYLISH ROUND HAT.

Fig. 5 is especially pretty, being trimmed with lace and ribbon wound in scarf form around the brim. At the left side are large standing loops of ribbon and a handsome bunch of roses. At the back a bow of the same ribbon and a cluster of roses and foliage fall gracefully over the hair.

A new and extremely effective method of trimming the bright-colored straws now so fashionable is to drape the brim and completely veil the crown in spotted net or sequin tulle, and both pink, and turquoise are really effective in this fashion.

Much of the

spring millinery is too vivid of hue, and needs toning down, and the combination of lettuce-green and geranium-pink is almost startling. Turquoise straws of the fancy nutmeg type are trimmed with violets in wreaths or clusters, and one wreathed with thin black lace has quite a wall of purple iris round the crown.

At first sight a good many of the new straw hats look rather flat in the crown; but with the full arrangement of hair now fashionable they seem to gain height when worn, and are certainly becoming in most cases. There is nothing extraordinary about them, yet they have a very good style of their own. The objection to them for general use is that they really ought to be made of expensive flowers, and so many are required that the hat is bound to cost quite a good deal of money.

The designs illustrated on this page are from the Wholesale House of Hill Bros., New York.



FIG. 5.—A ROSE TRIMMED STRAW.



ETIQUETTE

The Proper Use of Calling Cards.

THE calling card, though small and unassuming to all appearance, has a most important place in polite society. It should always be of the finest bristol-board, of the exact size regulated by fashion, and have the owner's name and address script. The name must be in the

engraved upon it in plain centre of the card, the address in the lower right-hand corner, and the receiving day—if one is given—in the lower left-hand corner. A married lady should have her husband's name in full and surname prefixed by "Mrs." engraved upon the card. A widow may have a card engraved in her own name as "Mrs. Isabelle Brown," or she may retain her husband's name. She has no legal right to do this, but society sanctions the custom.

The eldest unmarried daughter of a family must use a card with "Miss —;" the younger daughters should have their names in full prefixed, of course by "Miss" upon their cards.

Unmarried ladies, at present, use slightly smaller cards than matrons.

A gentleman's card should have "Mr." engraved upon it followed by his full name. A physician if he prefers may append "M. D." instead of prefixing "Dr." Clergymen use "Rev." before their names. "D. D." "L. L. D." or other titles of scholars or professional men may be appended if desired, but all honorary titles should be discarded.

A lady's card should never refer to her husband's profession.

A card engraved with "Mr. and Mrs." is now only used during the first year after marriage or for sending by mail when unable to attend an entertainment. A husband and wife should always have separate cards.

In New York City the fashionable calling hours are between three and six P. M.

A lady should never leave more than two cards at any house, except when making the first call upon several ladies not mother and daughters,

then a card should be left for each lady. When mother and daughters are both in society, leave one card for the mother and one for the daughters, married or single.

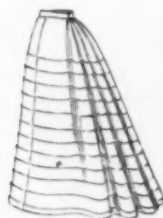
A lady should leave her husband's card for the gentleman of the family upon whom she is calling. After the first call of the season this is not necessary.

If a lady is visiting in a strange town where she has friends whom she wishes to call upon her, she should send them her card, with the address of the house where she is staying. It is permissible to write this upon it.

When calling upon a visiting friend with whose hostess you are unacquainted, it is etiquette to send in a card for the hostess.

First calls must invariably be promptly returned, and if a lady has a receiving day an effort should be made to call upon that day.

L. L. D.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 5030—Skirt, 5031

A HANDSOME CALLING OR STREET COSTUME.

For description see opposite column.

LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 5030—Skirt, 5031.

Another view of this handsome toilette, showing it made up in silver gray broadcloth and trimmed with passementerie and shirred cerise silk is seen in the colored plate opposite page 354. Golden brown whipcord is the material here used. The bodice is made with a slightly bloused front and back cut in one piece and adorned with rows of tiny tucks placed at equal distances apart. The neck is cut away in a square in the front and V shaped in the back to display a shirred yoke of hunter's green silk. The sleeves are especially to be noted having their upper portions draped gracefully at the shoulders and then laid in groups of tucks to the wrists. The French skirt is intended to be made up over a foundation skirt, but a fitted lining can be used.

No. 5030.—Ladies' Tucked Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 42 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 52 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; crinkled silk for facings and yoke, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; ribbon represented, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards; lace, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 5031.—Ladies' Five-Gored Tucked Skirt (known as the French Skirt), requires for medium size, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide, 4 yards 40 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required for foundation skirt, 6 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom of skirt, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers only 15 cents.

The Art of Lace Making.

"Spun from the cobweb fashions of the times."



HE art of lace-making has existed from the earliest ages; yet the lace may have been of very rude construction; ancient writers frequently tell us of networks of fanciful materials, that "rose silently as a dream." Specimens of lace are to be seen in museums, that date back to periods that cause us to think that lace-making was one of the very first known arts.

But the bright American woman, armed with

ingenuity and audacity has greatly simplified lace-making, and to-day, if a woman is classed *chic*, lace must enter into the accessory of her toilet.

Modern laces each day grow more and more popular by reason of their beauty, which is beyond question, and their durability, which is all that can be desired.

To make our popular modern lace, one must have in stock a good supply of patience, a good pair of scissors, a thimble, several sizes of needles, various kinds of braids, linen thread of suitable texture for the braid, and a piece of tracing cloth or paper muslin.

Stitches may be varied according to one's taste, but it must ever be remembered that the beauty of the work depends upon the evenness of the stitches.

Designs can be purchased from dealers, but one can lay off patterns on tracing cloth or paper muslin, by laying the material of a design and tracing with a pencil; and many women that understand the "fitness of things" design very beautiful patterns for strip lace, handkerchief, collar-points or anything they may desire to make.

The braid should be basted on the pattern by running stitches in the centre of the braid, keeping it smooth and even; the braid edges should be whipped over, and in the turns and corners the thread should be drawn until they lie evenly, and the end of the thread should always be fastened securely. After the braid is basted on the pattern, the pattern should be basted on smooth, heavy wrapping paper; this will give the support necessary.

In the course of lace-making you will often find there is only one thing to be done, and that is to pass your thread from one part of the braid to another; this you must do by running your thread along the centre of the braid, allowing the stitches to show as little as possible; fasten your thread with a tight buttonhole stitch, run in three stitches, bring the needle out at the wrong side which is the side next to you, and cut off the thread, never try to break it off.

Illustration No. 1, (at the lower right hand side of the picture), shows one of the principal foundation stitches; it is worked from left to right, by inserting the needle in the edge of the braid, keeping the thread turned to the right, and bringing it out inside the loop formed by the thread. The needle passes from the back

through the loop, then under the stitch, and bring it out in front, thus twice-twisting the thread, which produces the cord-like appearance of this stitch. At the end of each row fasten the thread to the braid and sew back, inserting the needle once in every stitch. By using this same stitch, one can vary it by making one open, three close and so on to the end of each row; fasten thread, sew back and make three close stitches etc. Repeat as often as necessary.

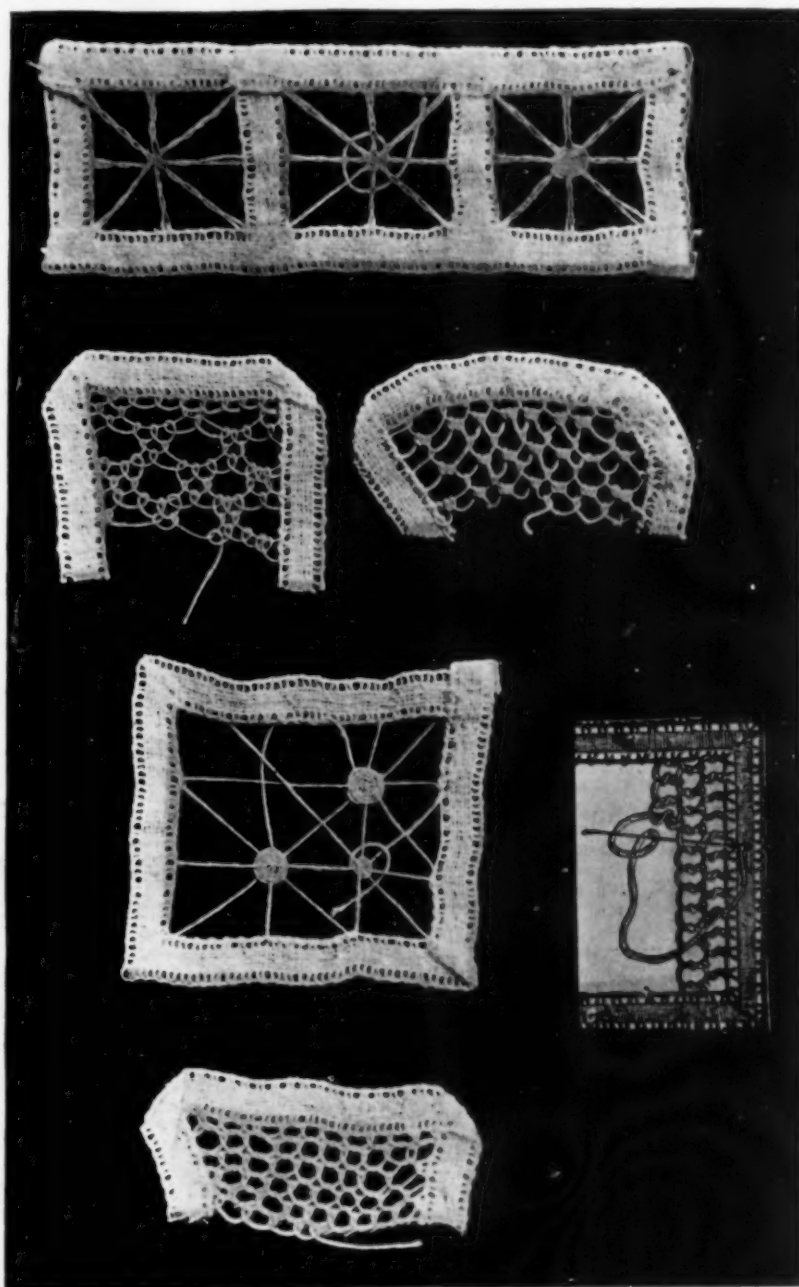
In No. 2, (the design shown at the bottom of the illustration), we find the Corded Buttonhole Stitch and the picture plainly shows how it is worked. The thread is twisted through the buttonhole stitch, and is inclosed by fresh buttonhole stitches. The long threads between the spaces are wound around with several stitches.

In No. 3, (at the left, just below the design that forms the top of the illustration), we have the Brussels Point, which is simply a buttonhole stitch worked loosely, and it must be done with regularity; it is sometimes used as an edge, but more frequently is it used to fill in spaces.

No. 4, (to the right of this), is Point De Sorrento, which consists of several buttonhole stitches be-

ing worked together; they are made in each line and not separated by any stitch. This stitch is varied widely, in different patterns, but will be recognized and can be made by any one who will closely study our simple illustration.

No. 5, (directly below), distinctly shows how the wheels or
Continued on page 373.



THE PRINCIPAL STITCHES USED IN LACE MAKING.



Brake, brake, brake,
With your foot on the foremost wheel,
And never let up on the tempting slope,
No matter how you may feel.
For the scorching bold goes on
To a smash-up under the hill,
To splintered bones and a fractured skull,
And a good wheel cold and still.
Brake, brake, brake,
With your foot on your front wheel true,
And the broken pate of that idiot's fate
Will never occur to you.

NORFOLK jackets form a part of all the very smartest cycling suits seen this season. They are almost invariably worn over a silk or cotton shirt waist, so that they may be removed when the rider is too warm.

Scotch tweed is one of the most serviceable materials for cycling costumes, as it will stand more hard wear, dust and mud, and come out of it all looking fresh and neat, than any cloth yet invented.

Golf stockings with gay turned-down tops, exactly similar to those intended for men's wear, are fast becoming popular with wheelwomen. They have no feet, are drawn on over the ordinary stocking, and should be worn with Oxford ties.

Alpine hats of straw, jauntily trimmed with wings, quills or soft plaid scarfs, are the proper thing in headgear. But those ladies to whom this style is not becoming may wear sailor hats—which form an excellent shade for the eyes—or dainty round turbans ornamented with quills.

See that your tires are always well inflated when used. They will be easily injured if ridden soft.

Do not keep your wheel where the sun will fall on the tires, or near a fire or stove.

Dark blue is one of the very smartest colors for a cycling suit. Fashionable tailors are making these costumes in navy blue broadcloth or whipcord with circular skirts lined with dark silk—a bright silk lining is bad taste in a cycling suit—and Norfolk jackets or fly or blouse front coats. Sometimes these suits are prettily braided, but oftenest are plainly finished. To give a touch of color to the costume, a bright red silk or woolen shirt waist may be worn under the jacket, and a red quill feather stuck in the band of the Alpine hat.

For summer wear no material will be more in favor than white piqué, which will be made in all the popular styles with closed or divided skirts. The front seams of the skirt and the back seams of the jacket are marked by stitched bands of piqué, which must be cut the shape of the form. These jackets are generally straight, either single or double breasted, and are finished by rolling collars, lapels and pockets with flaps buttoned down over them. White pearl buttons are invariably chosen for this purpose.

Cotton shirt waists, preferably of gingham or chevrot, are to be used with these coats. String ties of black or colored satin or white cambric finish the

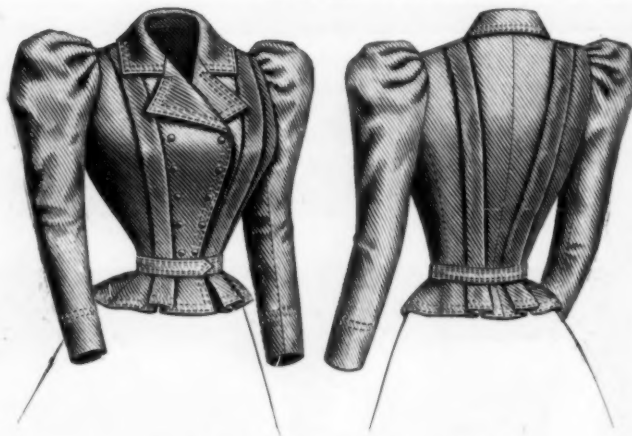
neck, but, if preferred, a white or colored hunting stock may be worn.

Miss Wheeler, one of the most charming cyclists in town, was discussing her approaching marriage last week with her dearest friend and chief bridesmaid-elect. "There is only one thing about the wedding I dread, and that is walking up the aisle. I'm sure I shall look ridiculous. Papa is so absurdly low geared, you know!"

Julian Hawthorne says that cycling is a free-masonry, broader in its membership than any other, save human nature itself. The man of brawn and the man of brain are as one in the saddle. Youth and age alike can do their mile in three minutes or under.

A woman on horseback in a trim riding-habit is an alluring sight, but we miss an important feature—the rhythmic grace of motion which nothing but the bicycle affords.

Everyone knows the difficulty of lighting a lamp in the open when there is the least wind. Here is a wrinkle that may save much time and the expenditure of many matches. Of course, I assume that you use the wax variety, and not the ordinary wooden match. Separate the strands of the match-stem. When you strike, there will be a mass of material to catch



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5089

No. 5089.—**LADIES' NORFOLK BASQUE**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

the flame and it will not be apt to go out in any sudden gust of wind.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5087

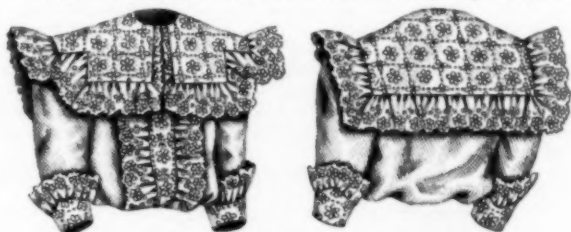
No. 5087.—**LADIES' CIRCULAR BICYCLE SKIRT**, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Buttons required, 10. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

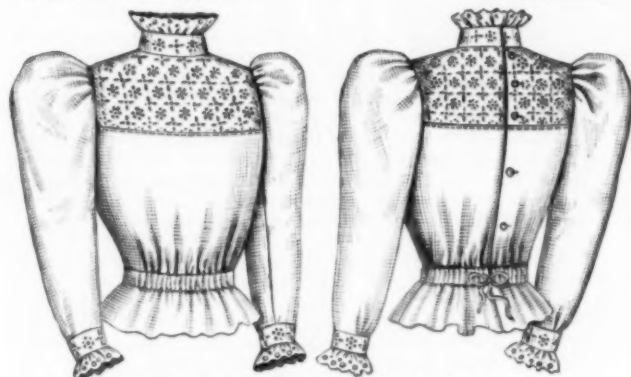
**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5067**

No. 5067.—LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; buttons, 18. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

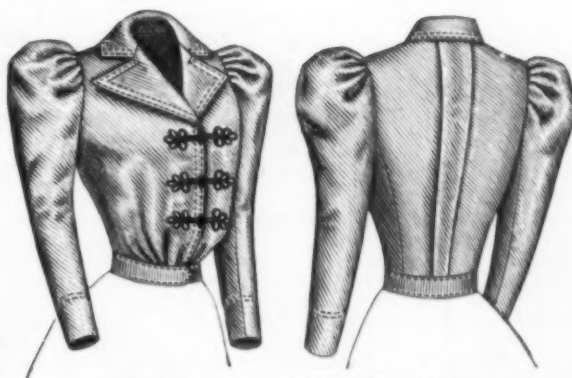
Regular price, 30 cents; but to our readers, only 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5081**

No. 5081.—BOYS' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide. Insertion represented, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; embroidery, 3 yards; all-over embroidery, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Price, 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5088**

No. 5088.—MISSSES' GUIMPE, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. All-over embroidery represented, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard; embroidery edging, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5082**

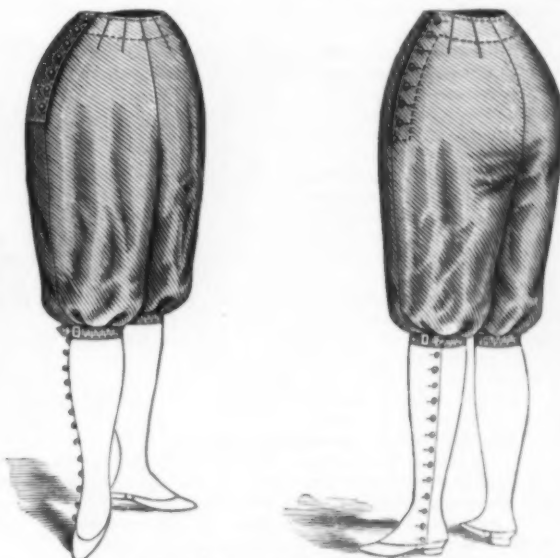
No. 5082.—LADIES' BLOUSE (to be worn over Shirt Waist or Vest Front), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Clasps represented, 3. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

Pattern Orders and Subscriptions may be sent to our Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave., if preferred, where they will receive prompt attention.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5064**

No. 5064.—GIRLS' DRAWERS, require for medium size, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5086**

No. 5086.—LADIES' KNICKERBOCKERS, require for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Buttons required, 14; buckles, 2. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



Our Story Page.

The Other Girl.



THE fact is, it was rather late when I arrived at the station and Lady Mannington, Molly and the French maid had collected their chattels and stood around the immense heap in attitudes denoting various degrees of impatience. I apologized.

"It is of no consequence," said Lady Mannington, in a tone signifying it was of the greatest. Molly shook her head at me and smiled.

I looked at the two ladies and the French maid, and then I looked at the miniature mountain.

"The brougham is only seated for two," I hinted.

"Celeste can walk," said Lady Mannington.

"I shall be glad of her company," I responded politely.

Lady Mannington glanced at me doubtfully.

"Perhaps she could manage by the coachman," she suggested.

"His wife is most particular," I interposed quickly.

"I should prefer to walk, mamma," said Molly, with an air of much good nature.

"Perhaps that will be best," Lady Mannington conceded reluctantly.

"I am sure of it," I indorsed, heartily.

"If only your aunt had sent the omnibus——" Lady Mannington began aggrievedly.

"It was most careless of her," I admitted instantly. I caught Molly's eye. She has a curious way of smiling at nothing.

So Molly and I started to walk across the fields. Just outside the station I helped her over the stile. "We may as well take the short cut," I observed; "it is not so very much longer, and I have so much to say to you."

"What about?" asked Molly.

I hesitated. "It is about a friend of mine," I replied at length.

"Oh!"

"He is in the deuce of a mess," I began, confidentially. "I want your help."

"What can I do?" asked Molly, opening her eyes.

"You can advise me," I replied, taking courage. "A woman's wit——"

Molly was pleased. "Go on, Mr. Trevor."

"I fear you will think my friend particularly foolish," I said, sorrowfully.

"Very likely," replied Molly indifferently.

"I assure you he has many good points. But it happened a girl wanted to marry him."

"What!" exclaimed Molly.

"I can't think what she saw in him," I replied uncomfortably.

"I hope," said Molly, "you are not going to tell me anything that is not proper."

"Oh, no," I replied earnestly. "The girl was quite respectable. All the parties are most respectable."

"She could not have been quite nice," said Molly decisively.

"I have seen her look quite nice," I remarked thoughtfully.

"You know her?" asked Molly quickly.

"Oh, yes. It wasn't really the girl who wanted to marry my friend; it was her mother. I mean the mother wanted the girl to marry my friend. I hope I make myself clear."

"I don't think that improves matters," retorted Molly.

"She had a large family of daughters," I explained.

"Go on," said Molly, with a severely judicial air.

"My friend was in love with another girl—a really nice girl. In fact, a quite splendid girl. One of the very best," I said, kindly.

"You know that girl, too?" asked Molly, a little coldly.

"Yes."

"Well?"

"My friend was staying at a country house, and so were both the girl and her mother, and she"——

"Who?" asked Molly.

"The girl whose mother wanted her to marry him. I do hope I am clear. She got him into a quiet corner, and somehow or other my friend found out she had hold of his hand. I—I don't know how it happened. It just occurred."

"How clever of your friend to find it out," said Molly sarcastically.

I went on hastily—"And then he saw her head coming nearer and nearer his shoulder, and he didn't know what to do."

"I wonder," said Molly, "he did not call for help."

"You see," I went on, "he was afraid she would propose, or—or—the mother might come. He guessed the mother was pretty near. Then he thought of the other girl, and he got into a dreadful panic. In fact, he lost his head."

"It could not have been a great loss," observed Molly disdainfully.

"No-o. But it was the only one he had, and he was accustomed to it. He didn't know what to do. So he said he was already engaged."

"Did he say 'already?'"

"Yes." It was a cool day, but I mopped my brow with my handkerchief.

Molly uttered a peal of silvery laughter. "I am really almost sorry for that girl, but it served her right."

"The girl didn't turn a hair. She simply straightened herself up and asked to whom he was engaged."

"Well?"

"He blurted out the name of the other girl. He couldn't think of any other name."

"To whom, of course, he is not engaged?"

"No. And I don't suppose she would have him. She is far, far too good for him."

"Is that your whole story?"

"Very nearly. The girl went away and told her mother, who came up gushingly and congratulated him. She is a true sportswoman. After that she went about telling everybody of the engagement, and my friend has had to receive congratulations ever since."

"How awkward!" said Molly meditatively. "Has the other girl heard of it?"

"Not yet. This all happened yesterday."

"Yesterday?"

I nodded. "And the worst is the other girl is expected to arrive at the Towers almost immediately."

"Dear me," said Molly. "So your friend is at the Towers now?"

"I didn't mean to let it out," I replied, a trifle abashed.

Molly began to laugh. "It is most amusing; but why did you tell me about it?"

"I want your advice."

"Who is the other girl?" asked Molly curiously.

"Please don't ask for names," I implored.

"But my advice must depend on the other girl's disposition."

"She is everything that is perfect," I replied fervently.

"No doubt," retorted Molly satirically.

"You might almost be the other girl yourself," I went on, with careful carelessness.

"Really!" said Molly. "I believe that must be considered a compliment. Thank you very much."

"What," I asked, with elaborate indifference, "would you do if you were the other girl?"

Molly stopped and broke off a sprig of red berries. They were not so red as her lips. "Of course," she said, "I should be very annoyed."

"Ah, of course," said I, forlornly.

"At any rate, I should pretend to be very annoyed."

"But really——" I began, delighted.

"Oh, that would depend on the man."

"Supposing, for the sake of illustration," said I, surveying the green expanse of a neighboring field, "I was the man?"

"This is nonsense," said Molly. "We can't make believe to that extent."

"Why can't we?"

"You would never be so foolish."

"But if"—

"Let us talk about something sensible," said Molly with decision.

"But my poor friend is depending on me for advice."

She said. "Of course your friend must get away from the Towers before the other girl arrives."

"You are quite clear he ought to get away?" I asked mournfully.

"There can be no doubt of that. Just fancy everybody rushing to congratulate the other girl, and your friend being present at the time. There might be a dreadful scene."

"I can picture it," said I, repressing a groan.

We had arrived at the entrance to the avenue. I stopped and held out my hand.

"Goodby," I said.

"What do you mean?" she exclaimed.

"I—I am going away. I am the man."

I do not think I am mistaken. The color faded slightly from her face.

"And the other girl?" she queried faintly.

"You are the other girl."

The red replaced the white. She stood quite still, with her eyes bent downward; and then she began to trace figures on the path with the toe of her tiny boot.

"Goodby," I repeated.

She looked up. "Of course, I am very angry," she said. And then she smiled and held out her hand. I took it humbly, and forgot to relinquish it.

"Mamma will be getting anxious," she remarked. "We must hurry."

But we did not hurry.

The Etiquette of Dress.

The Proper Costumes for Various Occasions.

THAT a lady is known by her appearance, as well as by her manners, is an acknowledged fact. There are, in reality, many hard and fast rules about the wearing and selection of toilettes, and one of the most important of these informs us that we should always be dressed in accordance with the place in which we appear. The conviction that one is suitably attired will do much to give one that well bred self-possession and self confidence that we all strive to attain, while the thought that her gown is either too elaborate or not handsome enough for the occasion will often make the brightest woman feel awkward. It is an unalterable rule in polite society to dress with simplicity in the morning, with elegance in the afternoon, and with richness in the evening; but this rule admits of many modifications. To an early wedding handsome toilettes would be worn, even though it was a morning function, whilst at some evening entertainments full dress would be a great mistake.

Elaborate silk dresses that are suitable for afternoon entertainments would, necessarily, be rich, but at the same time

would not be suitable for an afternoon inspection of the shops. In the latter case it would be preferable to adopt a smart, tailor-made costume, with a more ornamental hat than would be worn in the morning with the same costume. It may be noted here that a toque is considered more in the light of a "full dress" *chapeau* than a large brimmed hat, though there is, of course, no undeviating law about the matter to embarrass those to whom small shapes are not suitable.

The wearing of much jewelry in the forenoon is a mark of bad taste, and we must also say that it is not in good form with walking toilettes. These should always be of the best that the purse can afford, but should never be conspicuous. Those women who wear elaborate toilettes in the streets suggest to the stranger that they have no more private functions for which to

dress, and must, therefore, perforce wear their handsome toilettes when they can, not when they ought. There is also the possibility of attracting an undesirable amount of attention by wearing a showy garment in the street and this no lady can ever wish to do.

Gloves are worn to all outdoor functions, and to many indoor ones; this is, of course, a law of the Medes and Persians by now, but veils, which some people consider a detail of full day dress, are not so unalterable. Etiquette, which after all is rooted and grounded in common sense, discards the veil where it would be superfluous. It is designed as a protection and an aid to tidiness when out of doors; therefore, when driving, walking, or calling, it is desirable; though at matinées, afternoon concerts, bazaars, etc., it could well be dispensed

with, and many society women are beginning to be less faithful to it.

Fashionable concerts and theatres in large cities are the happy hunting ground of the high-necked dressy blouse. As handsome a cloak as possible may be worn to the theatre, for many ladies make it their habit to keep their wraps half over their shoulders, even when seated in the house. During the brief opera season in New York full evening dress is worn by ladies occupying the boxes.

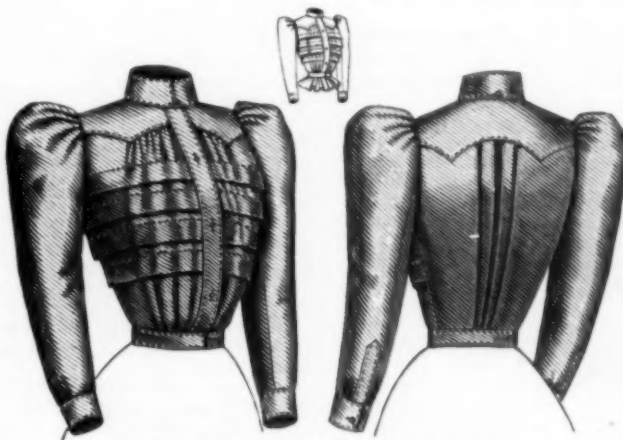
At the smart restaurants, where society gathers to dine with quite astonishing frequency, evening dress is universal, but it properly is not so ornate as ball costumes. Those ladies, however, who are going on from a restaurant dinner party to a dance or the opera, will rightly appear in full dress, which declares itself both by the richness of its fabrics, and by the bare arms and shoulders of the wearer.

For evening "At Homes," in fashionable society, demi-toilette is suitable, but for *table d'hôte* dinner at a residential hotel a handsome high necked bodice is considered most discreet.

Flowers may be worn on almost all occasions, and many a plain dress or jacket is given a stylish and refined appearance by having

a well chosen posy fastened upon it. Violets are most fashionable for this purpose, but handsome roses, or even spring flowers such as daffodils and tulips, are also used.

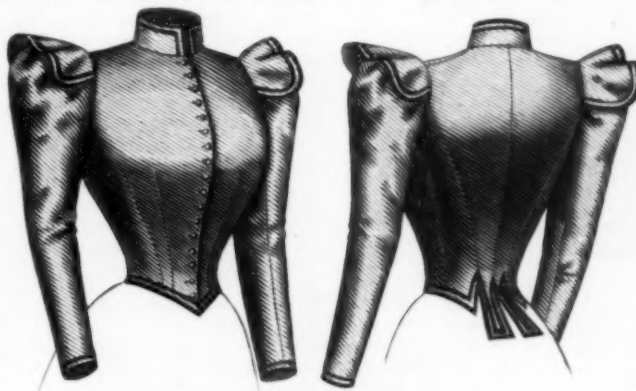
The subject of suitable dress is, of course, such a large one that a short magazine article cannot pretend to treat it fully.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5076

No. 5076.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (with Detachable Collar,) requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5065

No. 5065.—LADIES' BASQUE, requires for medium size, $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; braid represented, $8\frac{3}{4}$ yards; buttons, 16. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



All About Crocheting.

FROM our earliest infancy we were taught that "Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do,"—and the bright wool and smooth shining ivory or ebony needle held no ordinary fascinations for our idle moments. True, the wool was very often soiled by too frequent manipulation in moist little hands and the finished result not all that might be desired, but kind maiden aunts invariably supplied the where-withal to try again with the cheerful quotation that: "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." This was rather comforting, and many and varied were the castles woven into impossible mats that invariably had a hump in the centre where no hump should be, but still that was only a minor detail because if you set upon it a glass or vase it would keep the mat quite flat.

Now we would encourage other little girls and even big girls whose lives are filled with thoughts and aspirations which require patient study and time to develop into noble deeds that will come in their season, to try the balm of a skein of soft, pretty wool when weary and worn with troubles they would fain forget.

The stitches used in crochet work are of the simplest nature.

Chain stitch, as represented in Fig. 1, is the foundation of all.

Fig. 2 shows single crochet.

Fig. 3 double crochet.

Fig. 4 treble crochet, *i.e.* putting the wool over the needle as for double crochet and making three separate stitches of the three loops on the needle, thus forming a longer stitch than double crochet.

Upon these four stitches a variety of changes is rung and pleasing effects made.

POINT DE MOUCHE SHAWL.

With Shetland wool and a medium bone hook make a chain the length you wish one side of the shawl to be, but let your number of stitches be divisible by 6.



FIG. 2.—SINGLE CROCHET.

First Row.—Miss 3 stitches, raise a loop each in next 5 stitches of chain in the usual tricôt stitch. This gives 6 loops on the hook, draw wool through all 6 and make 1 chain which makes the 1st star. * Put the hook through the small hole formed by this chain stitch and raise one loop; raise a loop through the back part of the last loop of 6 stitches of the preceding star, and raise a loop in each of the next three stitches of foundation chain—See Fig. 6—there are now 6 loops on hook; draw the wool through all six and make one chain. Repeat from * to end of row and break off.

Second Row.—Fasten with a double crochet into end of first star and make half a star to commence. First raise a loop at the back as before and raise another in the chain stitch of first star. There will be 3 loops on needle, pull wool through and proceed as in first row. After completing the shawl, work a row of stars all round to make the edge straight.

The Border.—First round—fasten with a double crochet in first stitch of foundation chain, 3 chain for first treble, miss 2 stitches, * 1 roll picot, thus:—5 trebles in next stitch, catch the top loop of each on hook and make 1 chain; 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble in next stitch; 2 chain, miss 2 stitches; repeat from * all round; making a roll picot in centre of star, alternating with 2

chain and 1 treble in next star. See Fig. 7. At the corners put 1 treble each under the first and last loops of star and a roll picot in centre of same star.

Second Round.—a 6 trebles under 2 chain; 1 double crochet on top of the 1 treble between 2 roll picots; repeat from a. See Fig. 8.

Third Round.—b 7 trebles in double crochet on top of the 1 treble; with a picot of 3 chain on each second treble of scallop, repeat from b. See Fig. 9.

Fig. 5, shows a section of shawl completed with border.

ANOTHER CROCHETED SHAWL.

This shawl is square and should be made of Shetland wool—the quantity depends on the size required. An ivory crochet hook No. 10, should be used.

Commence with four chain. Join.

First Round.—1 double crochet, 2 chain, and 3 treble, into the circle; repeat three times, and then join by drawing the wool through the first double crochet stitch.

Remember this shawl is not worked round in the usual way, but the work must be turned at the completion of every round.

Second Round.—Make 3 chain and turn, then, under the first 2 chain of last round, work *, 1 double crochet, 2 chain, 3 treble, twice in the same place, and repeat from * under each 2 chain of former round, and join by drawing the wool through the first double crochet stitch.

Third Round.—3 chain and turn, then work *, 1 double crochet, 2 chain, 3 treble, under the first 2 chain of previous round, and 1 double crochet, 2 chain, 3 treble twice, under the next 2 chain of last round, and repeat from *.

Fourth Round.—3 chain and turn, then under the first 2 chain of previous round work 1 double crochet, 2 chain, 3 treble, and the same under the next 2 chain; then for the corner, work the same twice under the next 2 chain of previous round, and repeat.

Continue every round the same, always increasing at the four corners, and working straight along the four sides.

For the border, work three or four rounds with a different colored wool to that used for the centre of the shawl, but many people would, I fancy, prefer it worked entirely in one color.

SHELL EDGING.

This pretty lace edging may be used for quite a number of purposes. When worked with Berlin or Shetland wool it may be adapted with equal effect to border a shawl or flannel petticoat; again, if done in crochet cotton, it makes a desirable finish to night dresses, drawers, or children's aprons, while in fine thread the pattern is elegant enough to trim a pretty blouse or edge a pocket handkerchief.

First Row.—Make a chain of 6 stitches and fasten in a circle. Into this circle work 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, turn.

Second Row.—6 trebles under last 3 chain of first row, 3 treble into 1 chain of first row, 1 chain, 3 treble into same chain, 1 treble into first long chain of first row, turn.

Third Row.—2 chain, 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain 3 more trebles into same chain, 1 treble into first treble of the shell of second row, 1 chain, 1 treble in each of the 6 trebles of second row, or until there are 7 loops, turn.

Fourth Row.—1 single crochet, 3 trebles, 1 single crochet into the last loop just made which forms a little scallop. Repeat until there are 6 small scallops; then 3 trebles into 1 chain of last row, 1 chain, 3 more trebles into same chain (this forms the heading), 1 treble into first 1 of 2 chain of last row, turn.

Fifth Row.—Begin by working as in first row, but of course not making the primary circle, the 1 chain of last row forms the loop for 3 treble, 1 chain, 3 treble going into, fastening the last 3 chain into the last single crochet of last small scallop.

LILY LAMP MAT.

Materials required are 5 different shades of green worsted, or 4 green shades and black, one ounce of each, one and a half



FIG. 3.—DOUBLE CROCHET.



FIG. 4.—TREBLE CROCHET.



FIG. 6. (See Fig. 5.)

ounces of white and half ounce of orange worsted.

Crochet a plain round mat of the darkest shade of green, with double crochet stitch, large enough to have 70 stitches in the last row, widening just enough to make it lie flat. Without breaking the wool, make a chain of 10 stitches, crochet back in each stitch of chain, and join to mat. Crochet 10 double crochets upon mat, make a chain of 10 stitches, and work back; proceed as before until you have seven points. These points are to form the leaves of lily. Now crochet 2 rows of each remaining shade of green (except the lightest) all round the mat, widening at points of leaves, using darkest shade at first, and so on.

Take the lightest shade, make 3 chain, and fasten in each stitch of mat.

For the Lily,—6 chain, join, under the ring make a shell of 6 treble, work back and forward, making a treble in each stitch of shell, and a shell of six treble in the centre of each shell until you have 6 rows; finish edge same as mat.

For the stamens, use the orange wool, make a cord of two inches long, the old-fashioned way of knitting on an empty spool, make seven of these and of the white pieces.

Fold each piece in the form of a lily, fasten the stamen in the centre and insert under the fulness made between the leaves. Fasten the corners of leaves under the lily.

A clever worker can vary these new and pretty stitches *ad infinitum*, and can adapt them to a variety of useful articles other than those illustrated. The lilies of the mat could be utilized for various ornamental uses. They would make a beautiful border to a dressy shoulder cape.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

Evening Amusements.

A Poverty Party.

THE programme of a "Poverty Party," sent me by a Colorado friend, lies before me as I pen this article. The idea strikes as a good one and one that is capable of affording a great deal of amusement.

The original programme is printed on brown paper, with grotesqueness of spelling and lack of grammar. The invitations were as follows:

"In commemoration of these Hard Times, Mr. and Mrs. — will be 'At Home' to a Poverty Party."

On the back were printed the "rules."

"Ladies' dresses must be calico. No lady is to wear more than two brooches; gold chains and diamond stars forbidden; also kid gloves. Gentlemen may wear any costume they please—the simpler the better. No patent leather shoes, nor diamond studs. Flowers in the buttonhole forbidden. A prize is offered to the worst dressed couple in the room. Gossip, flirting, and telling secrets will be punished by the Committee."

When I received this unique souvenir, several months ago, I was so pleased with the novelty of the thing that I decided to give a festivity of this sort myself. My programme was practically the same as the one given above.

The refreshments were all home-made—the usual cakes, sandwiches, tea, coffee, lemonade, and claret-cup, that are so easily provided—and several friends promised to take turns to be our band. In fact, we chose dancing, as being the cheapest and simplest form of amusement for everyone.

The idea of the Poverty Party "caught on." Our friends were full of curiosity, and we had no refusals. Ribbons and lace not being tabooed, very pretty were the "calico" frocks in which our girls appeared, nearly all muslins. Each guest in turn was marched before the Committee, to see if any of the rules had been broken, and here the fun began. The prize for the worst dressed couple in the room was awarded by the vote of all the company, who were requested to write the names of a lady and gentleman on paper, and hand them up to the Committee. We had a box of chocolates for the lady, and a small silver gift for her companion "all tattered and torn," and very proud they were of their distinctions. Those suspected of telling secrets



FIG. 7.—(See Fig. 5.)

were led before the tribunal, and if they would not confess, had a big orange and blue bow pinned on. Before the laughing guests all said "Good-night," one secret had been told—the "worst dressed couple" were engaged.

MARIE GRANT.

Lilies-of-the-Valley.

MAY is pre-eminently the month of lilies, especially of the exquisite, sweet-scented bells growing on a stalk between two shield-like green leaves that are called *das Maiblumchen* in Germany and *muguet* in France, and are known with us as lilies-of-the-valley. They are hardy wild flowers, and indigenous in patches to the whole of northern Europe and America.

The roots are fibrous and far-spreading, and quite early in spring little white points or sprouts appear on them, though they do not push themselves through the ground till April. The initiated know that even at this early stage the blossom is apparent, others do not, and, consequently, quantities of lily-crowns are sold every year which have not the ghost of a flower in them. There is nothing that the lily-of-the-valley resents more than disturbance, the beds should be severely let alone year in and year out, except for weeding, and that should be done by hand after rain so that the fibrous roots may not be cut about as they would be by hoe or fork. If undisturbed they are wonderfully prolific, and many old gardens have their plots of lilies that come up and bloom every year vigorously.

Two things that grow very well together are Russian violets and lilies-of-the-valley. The lilies do not come on till the violets are well over, and the foliage of the violets seems to shelter the lilies. The lilies are so sweet, and usually gathered as long as there are any of them, that few are aware what handsome red berries they bear. The tint is between orange and scarlet, and if left undisturbed the sprays of berries are lovely about October. This particular kind of lily is nearly related to the asparagus, and the shoots or points come up in precisely the same way. Quite a colossal kinsman of both is the Dragon tree of the Canary Isles, which goes on blossoming year after year, the odd thing being that the older the tree is the smaller are the flowers. The great Dragon tree of Orotava, which is visited by almost every one who goes to Tenerife, is about 75 feet high and 46 feet in circumference at its base. It may be supposed to date back almost to pre-historic times, and was known to be as big 400 years ago as it is now.

Considering that lilies proper have bulbous roots of the same nature as the humble onion, it is permissible to doubt whether the old botanists have classed them quite correctly. The relationship between *muguet* and asparagus is very evident, but both grow in a radically different manner from every kind of bulb that bears the name of lily, tulip, or hyacinth.

This delicate looking yet hardy little flower has quite a literature of its own. In the language of flowers it signifies the return of happiness. Perhaps that meaning attaches itself to most spring flowers, but the perfume of the lily breathes something peculiarly blissful and sweet.

Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, says to the lily-of-the-valley:

Be thy advent, the emblem of all I would crave.

Keats gives it high honor in the passage:

No flower amid the garden fairer grows
Than the sweet lily of the lonely vale,
The Queen of Flowers.

Shelley's delicate fancy makes it an inmate of the Enchanted Garden where his sen-

sitive plant grew.

The naiad-like lily of the vale
Whom youth makes so fair, and passion so pale,
That the light of its tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green.

A quaint and curiously poetic name for this blossom is "Ladder to Heaven".

JULIA MARSDEN.



FIG. 8.—(See Fig. 5.)

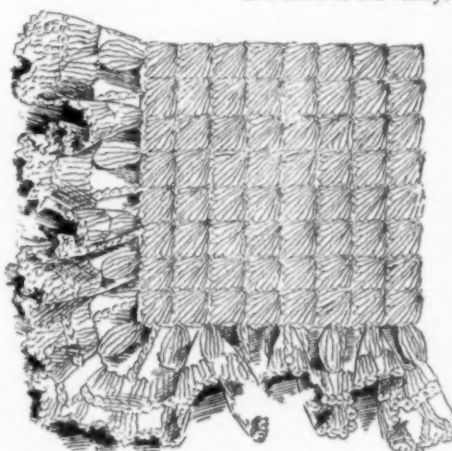


FIG. 5.—POINT DE MOUCHE SEAWL.

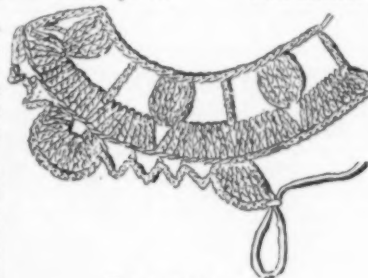


FIG. 9.—(See Fig. 5.)



Success With Flowers.

APRIL and May are the months for hard work out of doors if we want to have the garden "a thing of beauty" during the summer. And a gay flower bed or two, on the lawn or bordering the walk that leads up to even the poorest or plainest house, gives such a refining and home-like touch to the place, that it is a pity that all our suburban dwellings are not thus set off. It is very little trouble to maintain a well kept flower bed which will give a succession of blossoms every day in the year. A few minutes work each morning will keep down the weeds, and if the soil is good the labor of watering is unnecessary except in very dry weather.

And now, let us imagine, that, fired by my enthusiastic description, you have decided this spring to brighten your home by raising a few flowers for the first time; supposing—what seems to me impossible,—that there ever existed a woman who possessed so little appreciation of the beautiful that she had not at sometime or another, tried her hand at raising a few posies.

First, a good sized bed, square, oblong or round, must be dug out of the grass, and the ground worked to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, and enriched with well-rotted stable manure or some of the patent fertilizers that can be bought very cheaply and are excellent for the purpose. Then the ground must be finely raked and all sticks and stones removed. The earth must then be pressed down firmly and banked up several inches above the surrounding turf, otherwise the storms will beat it down, and by the time your plants are up they will seem to be growing in a hollow instead of a raised bed.

From the middle of April until the first of May is the time to plant flower seeds in the Northern and Middle States. April, especially, is a busy month; the first seeds should be sown and from that time until June one has to be getting supplies started, pricked out and transplanted, for delay and neglect are fatal to the development of the plants, and the florist's glowing descriptions in their illustrated catalogues too often tempt amateurs to invest in more plants and seeds than they can possibly attend to. So be judicious, my fair enthusiasts, choose only really good seeds and be slow to forsake the well-tried varieties for a much-praised novelty.

In an article of this length I can only generalize and have not space to give minute directions for planting the popular varieties of seeds, but every seed packet, purchased from any florist of note, has printed below the name of the flower all necessary instructions in this simple art, which only need to be read and carefully followed to insure success.

If one has not much time or money to expend on a flower bed, I recommend her to

purchase a five-cent packet of petunia seed, and she will have plants enough for a large bed. These gay little German blossoms will give a succession of bloom all summer long and will stand and thrive on neglect, better than any flower I know.

If they can have a rainy day once in a while they will stand a great amount of ill treatment, and bloom persistently until late in autumn, for they will endure quite severe frosts. But give them a little attention and they are a thing of beauty and a joy until "Old Boreas" bids them bow before his icy breath. Once established, the single Petunia will seed itself, and thousands of plants, which can be transplanted to any desirable place, will come up thickly every spring.

Geraniums are other plants that are always successful with even an amateur. They can be started from seed, but it takes a long time for them to mature and it is much better, quicker and altogether more satisfactory to buy young plants or beg slips from the neighbors. They should be set out at least a foot apart, in a sunny spot, given plenty of water and good soil and they cannot fail to thrive.

Of course, the amateur gardener wants sweet peas, mignonette, nasturtiums and sweet-alyssum. The last, anyone can succeed with, for it is so little trouble to raise that it seems like Topsy to have "just grown." Sweet-peas are more difficult to bring to perfection, but if the soil is good and the situation suitable they are the loveliest of the summer's flowers. I work the ground to a depth of two feet, then sow the peas thickly in a trench, and cover slightly with rich, black loam. When the plants are six inches high give them a good trellis to climb upon, and before the blooms fade cut them, to prevent seeding. This will promote the size and free-blooming of the flowers, and insure a continuous supply throughout the season. Sweet peas will grow and bloom if planted in the same ground for several years in succession, but it is generally better to plant in a different situation each year.

A most important matter is to press the soil firmly after sowing, to obstruct the free passage of the air to the seeds. This will often noticeably promote germination.

For the background of a house or lawn there is nothing finer than groups of flowering shrubs; and for the bordering of a walk, or to set along a dividing fence between lots, deciduous plants give the greatest satisfaction for the least work.

B. C. E.

FRIEND (over the wine after dinner)—Your wife is certainly a brilliantly handsome woman, I should think you would be jealous of her.

Host (confidentially)—To tell you the truth, Robbins, I am. I never invite anybody here that a sane woman could possibly take the least fancy to.

Crema Simon. Superior to vaseline and cucumbers, CREMA SIMON, marvellous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. SIMON, 13 rue Grange Bateliere, Paris. Park & Tilford, New York; also all perfumery and fancy goods stores.

MILK WEED CREAM

It is the little things that make an impression,—the tack you step on, a freckled nose, or a blotch or pimple on the cheek. Not everyone can be beautiful, but the plainest face is made attractive by a clear, pure skin.

MILK WEED CREAM

is the Skin Food that gets to the very roots of all skin difficulties.

It Cures. The result—a perfect skin, a charming face.

Price 50 cents, at druggists, or by mail. Send stamp for free sample.

FREDERICK F. INGRAM & CO.,
61 Tenth St., DETROIT, MICH.

MAGNIFICENT FIGURE EFFECTS

ARE PRODUCED BY WEARING *Jackson* IT'S DEMONSTRATED EVERY DAY.

Each pair has a "little demonstrator" attached; it tells the story. Insist on seeing above trademark in red on inside of corset. If you can't get them at your local store, send us

\$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50 or \$1.75,

together with size and statement as to figure, also whether you want white or dark.

They are the

Corset Surprise of '98.

A PERFECT FORM

is developed by exercise and retained by the

GENUINE JACKSON

With a pair of *Jackson* and a pair of *Clamshell* Jackson Corsets, Waist your corset easily to perfect indeed.

Latest Agents are now demonstrating with these goods.

Genuine Jackson Corset Waist \$1.00 and \$1.25, or, postage added, at all first-class dry goods stores.

JACKSON CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

Send waist measure, stating whether you want white or dark.

500,000 Ladies are now using

The Rushforth Hair Curling Pins.

Will Curl, Crimp or Frizz the hair almost instantly without heat or moisture, whether long or short. Small, compact and easily carried in the pocket, ready for use at any time or place. Complete set of six pins sent prepaid for 25c. Two sets for 25c. Sample pin and agent's terms, 4c. stamps.

THE RUSHFORTH PIN CO., Dept. 31 LAWRENCE, MASS.

About the Month of May.



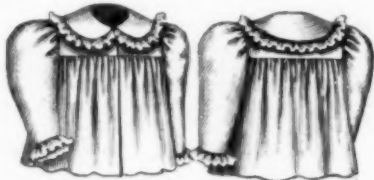
THE "merrie month of May" is not considered a lucky month by any means, more especially for weddings, Scottish people especially being very chary of marrying in May, while in some parts of Scotland, January, too, is looked upon as an unlucky month for marriages. Some of the penalties attached to marrying in May are that the first-born child would be deformed, or that the man and wife would not live happily together.

There are lucky and unlucky days, too, for marriages—

Monday being for wealth,
Tuesday being for health,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no day at all.

It is also said that if children take whooping cough in May, they do not get rid of it until the next May. Then, again, in some parts they declare that kittens born in May will never catch mice or rats; therefore, the poor little mites are usually drowned.

"Marry in May, you'll rue the day," runs the old proverb; and in addition to May being an unlucky month for marriage, so also are February 11th, June 2nd, November 2nd, and December 1st.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 5059

No. 5059.—INFANTS' EMPIRE SACQUE, requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, or 1 yard 40 inches wide. Lace represented, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Cut in one size.

Price, 10 cents.

Things we Ought to Know.

THAT all cold vegetables left over should be saved for future use in soups or salads.

That people of small means can live well if care is taken that there is no waste in the kitchen.

That wealthy people spend double as much as is necessary from lack of care in domestic matters.

That sterilized milk is safer for infants than is milk simply warmed.

That a good jelly may be made from rhubarb by boiling to a pulp, straining, and, after adding a pound of lump sugar to each pint of juice, boiling, skimming often, until it jellies on the skimmer.

That a crib with hair mattress and hair pillow is far better for baby than feather bed and pillow.

That tea, coffee, and spices should be kept in tightly-closed tin or glass jars if the flavor is to be properly retained.

NUBIAN
Fast Black Linings—Will not Crock

Dress Linings and Dress Foundations

Resembles the best quality Lining Silks. Especially adapted for Underskirts and Dress Foundations. Made in all fashionable shades and in **NUBIAN** Fast Black.

NEARSILK has Tag Attached to Piece.

NEARSILK
The New Lining—Fashionable—Shades

For Waist or Skirt, Percale, Silesia, Sateen, etc., are positively unchangeable and superior in quality. Demanded for finest costumes, yet inexpensive. . . . Look for Name on Selvedge.

The Story of the Pearl Necklace.

PEARLS! A large family of children, all white and shining and alike. They led a happy life, chasing one another round the string which confined them, playing at races and hide-and-seek round the soft, white neck of a child. The mother kissed that dimpled neck each night when she took the necklace off.

Pearls! They shone softly at dances, running wildly round no more, but rising and falling gently with the pulses of a maiden's heart. And the mother watched her child with pride, and she heard people say that the pearl necklace was not whiter nor fairer than she.

Pearls! The string has broken, and the beads are scattered far and wide and roll into distant corners. Now most of them are gathered up and once more restored to their home; but some are lost for ever, and the same sisters do not kiss each other side by side any more. The mother grieves that the pearl necklace is hurt, yet she never reproves her child—she loves her too well for that—did she spoil the most costly things.

The pearls lie in the mother's hand. The gentle girl is dead; she will not wear pearls any more. No more will the pearls dance and glow in the soft light of the ball-room; they are threaded anew, with a cross at the end, and a black bead here and there. The mother touches them softly one by one, and she thinks of her child with each prayer. Not as they ran in their youth do they move, but slowly as to muffled drums.

"Pearls are for the young," said the mother, "but the old may use them in their prayers."

"I see that Timmins is getting out another novel."

"Historical or hysterical?"



HARDEST WATER

made soft as cream; and you and baths go hand in hand.

Wright's Bath Perfume Tablets.

A soluble tablet of concentrated luxury, which at once dissolves in the bath, and thereby imparts to it a delicious and clinging odor, rendering the daily plunge far more inviting than ever. It softens and beautifies the skin, leaving it delightfully cool and refreshed, and communicates to it the most delightful aroma. A tablet—a half-tablet, dissolved in your bath makes a direct invitation you cannot resist; you accept eagerly, and come forth refreshed.

The Bath-Perfume is the accessory par excellence for every bath-room. It is indispensable—as you will yourself say; the refined embellishment for the bath. Unrivalled also for removing sunburn, tan, freckles, as a sachet, for the nursery, sick-room and foot-bath.

Sold on all toilet counters. Ask your dealer for it, or send 40c. for a large box. Sample furnished on receipt of 3c. in stamps.

•CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,
Chemists, Detroit, Mich.



BABY CARRIAGES

Shipped C. O. D.

Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices without asking one cent in advance. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save deal—\$14.00 Carriages for \$9.00. ers' profits. Large \$12.00 " " \$6.00. Illustrated catalogue \$5.00 " " \$2.50. free. Address **CASH BUYERS' UNION**, 164 West Van Buren Street, E-105, Chicago, Ill.



TURKISH BATHS AT HOME!

QUAKER
FOLDING,
HOT AIR
AND VAPOR

Nature's Health Producer and Preserver. Absolute Home Necessity. Superior to Water Baths. Saves Medicine and Doctor Bills.

Enjoy Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Perfumed, Medicated Baths in the privacy of your room at home or abroad, for 3c. Water Baths cleanse the outer skin only. Our method cleanses, purifies, invigorates, and tones up the entire system inwardly and outwardly by opening the 5 million clogged pores of the skin, enabling nature in her own way to expel by perspiration all impurities and effete matter from the body. Makes your blood pure, your sleep sound. You feel younger, like a new being. It prevents and cures disease. Endorsed by the most eminent physicians and over 97,000 Users. Ladies are enthusiastic in its praise. No assistant or experience needed. A child can operate it. Description: Wt., 5 lbs. Best made. Pat'd, size folded 15 in. square, 3 in. thick. Easily carried. Shipped to any address on receipt of \$5.00. Complete with heater, directions, formulas, etc. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Order today.

Disperses Colds, Fevers, Skin Diseases and Eruptions. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Obesity, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Quinsy, Eczema, La Grippe, Malaria, Catarrh, Headaches, Female Complaints, Pneumonia, Piles, Dropsy and all Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Troubles. A Hot Springs at Home.

AGENTS WANTED No experience. You work at home or travel. Everybody buys. Business men, families, physicians, stores. Over 97,000 sold. 9,000,000 to be sold. Patrons delighted. A lady in Pa. made \$44.50 in 13 days, besides attending to her household duties. Mr. Steele writes: "Will make \$1500 this year sure. Sold last 3 doz. in 11 days. Ship 5 doz. more quick." Mr. Fassell sold 200 Quakers in 27 days in Canada. Agents all making money. Ladies very successful. Failure impossible. We are responsible. Capital \$100,000.00. Largest Manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the world. Write today for book on home treatment, testimonials, agents' terms, etc., free. **M. K. WORLD MFG. CO.** Cincinnati, O. We recommend this Company as thoroughly reliable. EDITOR.

THE MODEL NURSER.

Patented Dec. 8th, 1896; June 22d, 1897; Sept. 28th, 1897.

The Best Invention of its Kind.
Highest Indorsements from
Physicians and Nurses.

Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, New York.

"We are convinced that the Model Nurser is the best and most perfect in all details, that has come under our observation."

Sheltering Arms, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"We have given the Model Nurser a fair trial, and find it the best we have used."

St. Mary's Maternity and Infants' Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Model Nurser is the best we ever used." Signed, Sisters of Charity.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 Cts. By Mail, postpaid 35 Cts.

Sterilizing Bottles Same Price.

Henry Meier & Co., 3 Great Jones St., N. Y.



No Money in Advance. Others at \$15, \$17 and \$20.
WRITE TODAY FOR SPECIAL OFFER. Juveniles \$7.00 to \$12.50
Shipped anywhere C.O.D. with privilege to examine. Buy
direct from manufacturers, save agents & dealers profits
Large Illus. Catalogue Free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION,**
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The Improved
QUEEN BESS CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTER
Established 1877. Best Health Garment of the Age.
A Perfect Corset and Waist Combined.
Has shoulder straps, removing weight of garments from hips and waist; finely Corded and Boned; Inpad. Bustle arrangement; choicest materials; finely finished. A Perfect Fitting and Stylish Corset. Prices: Regular sizes, 18 to 30 in., White and Drab, \$1.50; Black, \$2. Extra sizes, 31 to 36 in., White and Drab, \$2; Black, \$2.50. Sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price. Send for circulars. Ladies acting as our **AGENTS MAKE MONEY** Write for special terms and exclusive territory at once.
Elizabeth Corset Co., 15 Woodbine St., Worcester, Mass.

UFFORD'S
SIZE 32-34 & 36 IN.
PAT. 97 STYLE
EXTENSION FORMS
12 WEST ST. BOSTON
Send for Circular.

LADIES, If you have superfluous HAIR ON THE FACE
Send for new information how to remove it easily and effectually without chemicals or instruments.
Correspondence confidential in plain sealed envelope
Mrs. M. N. PERRY, A-7 Box 93, Oak Park, Ills.

\$3 a Day Sure
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 178, DETROIT, MICH.

FREE SILVER WATCH FREE
These Watches are Solid Silver, and at retail would cost upwards of \$5.00 or \$10.00, but to introduce our Catalogue we will send you this Watch Free if you take advantage of our marvellous offer. If you want one, write to us without delay. With your letter send us 46 cents in stamps, for which we will send you a Massey-Cook Pattern Albert Chain and our offer. After you receive the beautiful Watch we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. The Watch is sent Free, by Registered Post, on your complying with our advertisement, and the marvellous offer which we will send, and it is Full Warranted. Money returned if not more than satisfied. Address at once.
SAFE WATCH CO., 7 Warren St., New York.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. **HALL & CO., "C. R., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo."**



OMICALITIES.

MAUD is a healthy-minded, rather flirtatious, but thoroughly womanly girl, but Marie is a bit of a cynic, and prides herself on being up-to-date, so when Maud asked her, the other day, "How would you define love?" Marie answered sharply, "Love is a life of illusions." "And marriage?" continued Maud. "Oh," said Marie, "marriage is the death of them." "And divorce?" insisted Maud. "Their resurrection," said Marie.

MR. GASWELL (at the breakfast table) My dear, how is it that the beefsteak is always cooked too much now? Bridget used to broil it so nicely.

Mrs. Gaswell—I know she did, but since she got a bicycle she has become an inveterate scorcher.

SENIOR PARTNER—We must discharge that traveler of ours. He told one of our customers that I was a fool.

Junior Partner—I'll see him at once and insist upon his keeping the firm's secrets.

YOUNG MOTHER—He is somewhat cross to-day. He is teething.

Old Bachelor (in great awe of the mite of humanity)—And when do you expect him to commence—er—commence—hairing?

THE CONFESSION OF A SANDWICH.

I COME from mystic, hidden haunts,
I'm set forth as a ration;
I'm found in all the restaurants
At every railway station.

By hungry folks I'm swiftly siezed,
And held between their fingers,
And when their teeth and tongues I've teased,
My memory ever lingers.

I'm harder than a miser's heart,
And tougher far than rubber;
My mustard makes the tear-drops start,
And strongest men to blubber.

SUITED.

MR. BEAUMONDE—How do you like the new coachman, my dear?

Mrs. Beaumonde—Oh, he's splendid! His hair just matches our pair of chestnut carriage horses.

HEWITT—Does your wife miss you when you are away?

Jewett—She misses me when I am at home.

"What do you mean?"

"She can't throw a cup straight."

"You certainly told me to embrace my privileges."

"Well, but I didn't tell you to embrace my daughter."

"No. But to embrace your daughter is a privilege."

A Good Imitation.

"It is impossible to exactly imitate the voice of an animal," said Minns, learnedly. "Some people reckon that they are very clever in imitations of that kind, but anyone who knows can see that they are all wrong."

"Who told you that you were a judge?" asked Sims.

Then Minns got cross and offered to bet him five dollars that he could not execute even a plausible imitation of an animal.

"Any member of the animal kingdom?" queried Sims.

"Yes," answered Minns; adding, "I was going to say 'except a donkey,' but I remembered that you did that quite naturally."

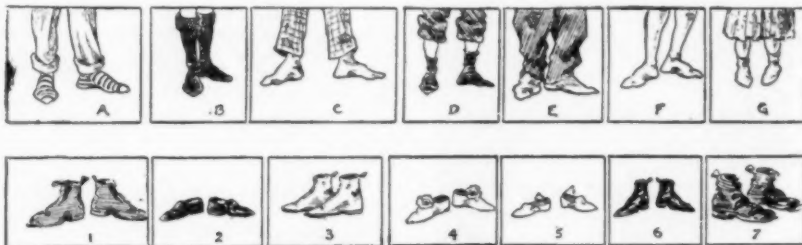
"Done for a V!" exclaimed Sims.

He went to the middle of the room, and the others awaited the result. Sims stood perfectly quiet for a minute, then returned to his seat and asked for the money.

"What do you call that? That's no imitation," cried Minns.

"Excuse me," observed Sims, politely, "that was a fish!"

And the others insisted upon Minns parting with the money.



PRIZE PUZZLE.

This Competition is open to all Our Readers.

It is scarcely necessary to tell competitors what to do in this competition. The persons represented by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G possess boots or slippers. Each pair has a number. The point that the competitors have to decide is this: How are the different boots and slippers allotted? The form given below must be filled in, or if you do not like to cut the magazine, you may copy it out on a piece of letter paper and send it to us, addressed "Puzzle Editor," care McCall's Magazine, 142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

For the first correct solution sent us we offer a prize of a handsome set of Shakespeare. The date of mailing, not the time of receipt of the letters, is considered, so our subscribers at a distance have just as good a chance as those who are near by. If no one solves the puzzle then the prize will be awarded to the competitor who make the fewest number of mistakes. This competition closes April 26th, 1898:

A takes No. C takes No. E takes No. G takes No.

B takes No. D takes No. F takes No.

Name..... Address.....

FREE. A Grand Offer. FREE.
Mme. A. Ruppert's **FACE BLEACH.**



MME. A. RUPPERT SAYS: Knowing that there are tens of thousands of ladies in the United States who are afflicted with POOR COMPLEXIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, CHILY SKIN, etc., who are more than anxious to get rid of these hideous disfigurements and would gladly try my Face Bleach, but have had some hesitancy in spending \$2 for a bottle (or three bottles for \$5) to prove its wonderful merit—in order to prove to these ladies that FACE BLEACH is all I claim for it, and that it will REMOVE ABSOLUTELY every disfigurement of the complexion. I will sell to every caller a trial bottle for 25 cts., and to those living outside the city, in any part of the world, I will send a trial bottle, safely packed, plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps. I hope that every lady in the land will embrace this generous offer at once. My book "How to be Beautiful," FREE. Call or send for it. Address all communications or call on MME. A. RUPPERT (Dept. L. L.), 6 East 14th Street, New York City. Western Office, 155 State St., Chicago, Ill.

The Art of Lace Making.

Continued from page 363.

spiders are made; first a foundation for the work is made by passing the thread from side to side, then recrossing it as often as the pattern illustrates; these threads and all other threads that connect different parts of the work are called bars.

After the bars are all formed, the wheels are made by passing the thread over one bar and under the other bar, round and round until the wheel is of the desired size; large wheels are often used, but small ones, as seen in the top illustration No. 6, are considered the most effective.

The noted lace makers of the various European countries were trained from early childhood in the work of making exquisite lace, and the point lace of which Queen Victoria's bridal robe was made can be woven only by these trained lace-makers, consequently the "pillow" lace does not lie in the reach of the amateur. The weaving is said to be very difficult; it is made in parts by many different women, one making the flowers, another making the leaves and so on until at last they are united "like a maze of flowers illumined by the sun," and for one of these single dress flounces Eugenie paid \$5,000.

Not many people can distinguish the difference between point lace made with the needle and pillow lace made with the bobbins; but our American lace is made with the needle and its beauty stands a favorable comparison with the expensive pillow lace; while it has a simple basis and is so easy to learn, that with a little practice, any woman can become master of the work and produce effects that are really magnificent. **JESSIE WHITSITT.**

Children's Hair.

CHILDREN'S hair requires more attention than an adult's in the way of cleaning and washing. The best way to wash a child's head is on a rainy day, for then they have to stay in the house and can be easily kept in a warm room until the hair is perfectly dry, so as to be free from a chance of taking cold. The best shampoo is a lather of warm soft water and pure Castile soap. A little alcohol rubbed into the scalp assists the drying, and is a good stimulant as well for the hair. After washing, the hair should be allowed to dry thoroughly before touching the comb or brush to it.



How to Clean a Bicycle.

SO many people nowadays ride bicycles, and the great majority of them are, from necessity, obliged, so to speak, to be their own "grooms," that a few hints on cleaning—how to commence and where—may perhaps be a help to some of them.

The best time to clean is naturally as soon as possible after a ride. The longer it is delayed the harder it will be. Now, supposing the bicycle has been hung up in some convenient out-house, stable, or odd-room, and the necessary implements being at hand (such as brushes, small sponge, chamois leather, two or three cloths, polishing paste, etc.), undoubtedly the first place to commence cleaning is at the top—i.e., the handle-bars and brake. Polish these well with the paste, then rub with chamois leather. Next go to the saddle and all appertaining, not forgetting every little nut and screw. Having finished this and all the upper-plated and enamelled parts, set to work on the chain. For this work a special brush should be used, care being taken not to get the fingers jammed in as it goes round, a common occurrence, and a most painful one.

Our next and most important task is the wheels and mudguards. Brush the tires lightly, then clean every spoke carefully (if time permits) with a cloth. After that wipe the dust and mud off the enamelled part, and rub well with the chamois leather. The wheels having been carefully cleaned, turn your attention to the pedals, brushing them and polishing the plated part. Our next care is to see that all nuts, bolts, etc., are tight, then start oiling where required. It is not necessary to clean a bicycle every day, as some people suppose, but two or three times a week is quite sufficient. A clean, bright machine is much pleasanter and easier to ride, and it is well worth the trouble. A dirty, dusty, rusty bicycle is, if possible, worse to look at than a badly-groomed horse and neglected cart. It is almost possible to tell a man's character by the condition of his machine. Even if a bicycle is old, it should look cared for and clean, and it is certainly cheaper in the end. A "groomed" bicycle will last three or four times as long as one allowed to rust and rot, not taking into consideration the general appearance of it.

EVERYBODY ought to be able to tell whether their pulse denotes health or disease. An infant's pulse should beat 140 a minute; a child of seven's, 80; from twenty to sixty, 70 a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore; a healthy person's pulse should beat about 70, but may go down to 60. With few exceptions, if the pulse is habitually over 70 there is not really good health, probably fever or inflammation about somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, the machine wearing out too fast.

"LITTLE Johnny opened his drum to find out where the noise came from."

"Did he find out?"

"Yes. When his father came home, the noise came from little Johnny."

A Pink Subscription Slip is inserted in every copy of McCALL'S MAGAZINE sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

A Bicycle Boot

travel stained, mud splattered, gray with dust and shabby looking, can be made to look as good as new with a little

VICI

Leather Dressing

Pollishes leather and softens it. Gives it the lustre it had when it left the makers' hands. Good for any kind of leather, any kind of shoes. Sold by all dealers. Made by the makers of the famous Vici Kid.

An illustrated book of instruction—"How to buy and care for your shoes," mailed free.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, Philadelphia.

DON'T HAVE STRAIGHT HAIR!

Hawley's Unique Curlene will keep the hair in perfect curl one to two weeks, making it soft, glossy and beautiful. Regular bottle (six months' supply), \$1.00. Trial bottle, 25 cents, prepaid. We want **AGENTS**. One lady made \$872 in ninety days. You can do just as well. Write quick for territory; you will be surprised at our liberal proposition.

HAWLEY MFG. CO., Dept. 5 OHAMA, NEB.

BURNETT'S COCAINE

FOR THE HAIR.

Absolute Cure for Dandruff. Soothes all Irritation of the Scalp. The only preparation that makes the hair grow by nourishing the roots. Price, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.,
 36 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Send your address for our pamphlet on the Hair, its care and management.

Tyrian Dyes.

Every manufacturer of art embroidery silks will claim to give you fast colors, but at the same time recommend some particular soap, or special care. We ask you to test our shades with the same shades in ALL other makes in the MOST THOROUGH MANNER, and be your own judge. Tyrian Dyes are fast color with ORDINARY CARE.

New London Wash Silk Co.,
 760 Broadway, New York City.

Mention this Magazine.



POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER
makes them
beautiful.
TRY IT.
Take no Substitute.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE 50c.

ALPHA THE ONLY VENTILATING DRESS SHIELD

It's in the fluting, try them! Sold by dealers or sample pair mailed for 25c. Our price list, mailed free, describe the ALPHA PATENT FAMILY SYRINGE, PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON, Established, 1879, 226, 227, 228, 229 South St., New York.

MAUD and Mary had been wrangling for half an hour as only sisters can. Their father bore it as long as he could, and then lunch was served. He was a bit of a wit and quickly saw his opportunity. "Now, then, girls," he called up the stairs, "lunch is ready. Come down here, leave off wrangling, and swallow your feud."



FEHR'S
FOR THE SKIN
CURES
CHAPPED HANDS,
SCALDS, BURNS,
AND PIMPLES.
PURIFIES AND
PRESERVES THE
SKIN FROM ALL
DISORDERS.
IN PASTEBOARD BOXES ONLY
YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

COMPOUND TALCUM
MAGNESIA SILICATA
Baby Powder
TO SOFTEN AND PRESERVE
THE SKIN
FOR BABIES
ADULTS
THE BEST DRESSING TALK



Weights and Measures for the Kitchen.

- 1 pint of liquid equals 1 pound.
- 2 gills of liquid equal 1 cup, or ½ pint.
- 2 round tablespoonfuls of flour equal 1 ounce.
- 4 cups of bread flour equal 1 quart, or 1 pound.
- 1 cup of butter equals ½ pound.
- 1 pint of butter equals 1 pound.
- 1 tablespoonful of butter equals 1 ounce.
- Butter size of an egg equals 2 ounces.
- 10 eggs equal 1 pound.
- 2 cups of granulated sugar equal 1 pound.
- 2½ cups of powdered sugar equal 1 pound.

COCOA is as useful in making chocolate frosting as the plain chocolate. A confectioner's recipe for a quick, soft frosting is to mix a heaping tablespoonful of cocoa with a cupful of confectioners' sugar. Enough warm water is then added to make it spread easily over the cake—perhaps four tablespoonfuls or possibly a little more. If a bit of essence is desired to tone the chocolate flavor, it may be used.

Too Much Salt.

ACCORDING to the *Journal of Hygiene* we all use too much salt. It said recently:

"The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt; eat it on everything—on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips, and squashes, in bread, and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightfully compounded very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard it altogether, but whether this is wise or not we will not here consider. What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste, or to pervert them so that they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition, there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment as far as possible. We believe they will be better for it."

WESTERN readers may save time by ordering patterns from our Chicago office, 189 Fifth Ave., where they will receive prompt and careful attention.

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New Boots.

TO most people, new boots and shoes are a horror. Whether you get them too large or too small or just the right size, there is still the same dread in putting them on for the first time. It is certainly not a wise thing to get either boots or shoes too large, for they are most uncomfortable to wear, and more often than not bring about corns and bunions, to say nothing of the holes they cause in hosiery. Boots or shoes, again, when too small, must indeed result in a very painful experience. Indeed, new articles of this description, even when just the right fit, are generally a source of trouble for a short while, although, when a very good and soft make of boot or shoe is purchased, this should not be. All new leather is said to "draw" the feet at first, so that we should wear new boots for short periods only until our feet get accustomed to them. Wearing them indoors and near a fire is a very good plan to season them, as the heat helps kid and leather to give or expand to the feet. A rather good plan, too, is to dip a sponge or cloth in hot water and put it on the place where the boot draws most; but this ought never to be the experience of children. Their boots and shoes should always be light and soft, because their little feet are very tender and soon tire; besides, heavy boots and shoes are really injurious to very young children.

SHE—What did pa say?

He—I asked him by telephone; he said, "I don't know who you are, but it's all right."



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REDFERN says: "No dainty gown in fashion for 1898 is complete unless finished with the
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DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

Inexpensive Recipes.



SNOW DRIFT PUDDING.—1 pint of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar, whites of 3 eggs, small pinch of salt. Place the milk in a double boiler, when hot put in the cornstarch which must be first moistened in a little water, stir until it becomes smooth, then add

sugar, salt, beaten whites of the eggs, flavor with vanilla. Cook for a short time but not long enough to curdle. Serve cold with a custard made of 1 pint of milk, 1 teaspoonful of cornstarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar, the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, a little vanilla flavoring.

JELLIED BANANAS.—Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ box of gelatine over night in water enough to cover it; in the morning pour 1 pint of boiling water over it, add 1 coffee cup of sugar, the juice of 4 lemons, (2 large ones will do), and grated rind of 1; let it all stand 10 minutes; strain through a fine cloth, put in a few drops of red coloring, (cranberry juice is nice, especially if only two lemons are used, or beet juice can be used—only a very little is required, so care must be taken not to get too much.) Peel four round, ripe bananas, and cut them in two in the middle; place them upright in jelly tumblers, and pour the gelatine in until the tumbler is full; let them cool suddenly. The red jelly and golden banana make a pretty dish. Double the quantity if more tumblers are wanted.

ITALIAN CREAM.—1 quart milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ box gelatine, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water. Cover the gelatine with the cold water and soak half an hour. Put the milk on to boil. Beat sugar and yolks together until light, then stir them into the boiling milk. Stir the whole over the fire a half minute; take from the fire, add the gelatine and vanilla and stand aside to cool for about 3 minutes. Add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Turn into a mold and put in a cool place to harden.

CREAM PIE.—Make a bottom crust in a deep pie tin, put in a number of holes with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. This may be baked a day or two before using if more convenient. An hour or two before you wish to use the pie, take 1 pint of moderately thick cream, place it on ice or in a very cold place. A short time before dinner beat it very stiff with an egg beater; stir in it 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a scant teaspoonful of vanilla or a tablespoonful of sherry, as preferred. Fill the crust with the cream and serve.

MINUTE PUDDING.—1 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, 1 quart milk, 2 eggs. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together. Put the milk in a skillet and bring it quickly to a boil; stir the flour in rapidly and let it cook a few minutes. Take from the stove and stir in the eggs beaten to a cream and turn out on a platter. Stick bits of butter all over it; sprinkle liberally with sugar and grated nutmeg and serve. The butter and sugar will melt and run all over it, making a most delicious sauce. It is very good without the eggs.

BLACKBERRY TRIFLE.—1 cup of butter, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of blackberry jam, 1 cup of buttermilk, yolks of 4 eggs. This will make enough for 3 custards. Put in oven to brown. Then take the whites of the eggs, beat well, adding 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread over the top of the custard; put again in the stove and brown. Serve cold. This makes a very delicious dessert.

FRENCH CUSTARD.—1 teaspoonful of vanilla, 6 eggs, 1 quart of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Heat the milk but do not boil, stir in the yolks of the eggs and sugar and boil until the mixture is as thick as sweet cream. Watch it closely and do not allow it to cook too long. In the meantime beat the whites of the eggs and 2 tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar until stiff. Drop this on plain brown paper by the spoonful and brown. When the custard is done take it off the stove and add a teaspoonful of vanilla and pour it into the dish in which it is to be served. Put the browned whites on the top of the custard and drop a tiny bit of custard on each.

Fruit Flavors That Blend.

A SORT of general classification of the various fruit flavors that blend will not prove amiss just now, but rather form a most convenient supplement to the numerous choice preparations that have preceded, and prove a ready reference for the busy housewife who wishes to substitute for fruits not at hand, or exercise her inventive skill on something a little different. They may be combined with the same palatable results in many of the well known fruit salads; permitting various substitutions, as convenience or fancy may suggest.

Cranberries and raisins combine in a most delicious flavor, when used in the proportions of a half-teacupful of raisins to one quart of cranberries. Raisins and nice tart apples yield a mellow toothsome flavor, while upon the pineapple we may ring a great variety of changes. Pineapple and orange, for instance; pineapple, orange and banana; pineapple and lemon; banana and lemon; pineapple, banana and lemon; banana and orange; banana, lemon, and orange.

Raspberries and currants, two parts of the former to one of the latter, blend delightfully, and there is perfect harmony in red raspberry and lemon. Strawberries, so delicious in themselves, form delectable compounds when used as a basis with following additions: notably with orange; pleasing with lemon

when sweet strawberries are used; while strawberries with vanilla yield a peculiarly delightful flavor difficult to analyze; strawberries, pineapple, bananas, lemons and sweet Florida oranges, all in one, combine in luscious effect if time be given them to blend in one harmonious whole.

Cherries blend with Maraschino or Noyau; they also blend with pineapple; if the juice from a can of pineapple be added to one quart of cherries, and this frozen according to recipes for frozen fruits it will please the most exacting taste. Blackberries, blueberries, or grapes will never disagree with the lemon, neither will pear, apple, or quince; pear, pineapple, and cherries, three delights in one, never disappoint; and for ambrosial effect in the way of a tutti frutti of candied fruits, you may add to a pure, sweetened, frozen cream, cherries, strawberries, apricots, angelica, pears, Chinese oranges, and a little candied ginger. With perfect harmony of flavor you may combine sultanas, figs, dates, and citron in the same way, all cut fine, and add also if you wish, nuts and shredded cocoanut. *The Mayflower.*

It's a good thing for humanity that babies can't say what they think when cutting teeth.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had uterus trouble very bad. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. I had given up all hopes of getting well;



everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I con-

tinued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—MRS. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of McCall's Magazine, 142-145 W. 14th St., New York City.

O. H., Pedro, S. D.—Tweed or serge will be found very serviceable for a traveling gown. Make it like pattern 5036—5033 published in the April number.

A SUBSCRIBER.—I know of nothing that is really effective for this purpose but electricity.

L. S., Utica, Neb.—1. A man should take care of his own hat at all times. 2. You should thank the gentleman for his courtesy, tell him how much pleasure the evening has afforded you, etc. 3. There are half a dozen excellent dentifrices upon the market, but we cannot in this column recommend a proprietary article.

M. J., Howard City.—I never heard of fur sold at such a ridiculously low price, and should be inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

MRS. N. K., Cleveland, Ohio.—Cut the satin a little over twice as wide as you wish the fold to be, and double the sides over until they meet in the centre. Then double the lower part of the fold so that the top covers the place where the edges meet in the centre, and you will have a fold that is now very fashionable.

J. H. Madison, Neb.—Put single lace curtains at the narrow windows and a pair at the wide window. Plain curtains should hang straight down and frilled curtains should be tied back with the silk cords that come for the purpose.

E. J. Y., Pennsylvania.—See article "Renovating Laces," published in our April number.

MRS. L. M., Greenville, Maine.—We never send samples. This is a publishing and pattern house not a shop. I think you could get the lining you refer to at any large New York dry goods store.

POLLY.—Wedding announcement cards require no answer, as they are, as the name implies, intended for an announcement simply, not an invitation. 2. See "The Proper Use of Calling Cards" on page 362 of this number. 3. A bridesmaid's dress must depend in a great measure on the size of the wedding and the way the bride is dressed. Light silks, richly trimmed with lace and ribbons, are the usual complement to the white satin wedding gown.

M. C. W., Ontario.—You should consult a skin-specialist as most probably the brown spots can be removed by electricity.

STASIA.—1. Castor, green or lavender would be suitable if preferred to the colors mentioned. 2. It entirely depends on the complexion whether or not green is becoming. Women inclined to be sallow, or with very little color, should never wear it. 3. Wear dark tan glacé kid or suede gloves. 4.

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If something elaborate is desired, make it by pattern 5030—5031, shown in the colored plate opposite page 354. If you want a plainer costume, why not use 5036—5033 in the April number?

MRS. E. W. H., Oregon.—1. A medium round toe is most fashionable in shoes. 2. Bracelets are seldom worn nowadays, except with short sleeves, or evening gowns. 3. A lady always enters first.

L. C.—The new sashes have been described again and again in the fashion articles published in this magazine during the past few months, and we have not the space to go into the subject again in this column.

SECRETARY.—I know nothing of the St. Cecilia Society. Each month has a birth stone, but I never heard that a special shade or color was dedicated to it.

M. M. S., Gayville.—1. This is an old custom dating from the earliest history of playing cards. 2. There are no new coiffures for children, as they are best suited by a simple style of hair-dressing. 3. It does not matter as long as the letters are returned. 4. Tidies are no longer used by fashionable people and "crazy work," as piecing together silk scraps used to be called, long ago went out of style.

C. S., Iowa.—You can get suitable underwear for little boys at any large dry goods shop, and in the department devoted to this purpose they will give you all the information you desire.

Oliver Ditson Co.

There are a few great establishments in the world of which the very name is synonymous with the industry which they represent. An illustration of such a house is the Oliver Ditson Company, in Boston, the oldest and largest music publishing house in America. For over half a century this house has been the headquarters for everything in the musical line. It was established in 1834. So enormous has been its growth that the Oliver Ditson Company publishes to-day 29 different catalogues, describing over 100,000 pieces of sheet music, 3,000 music books, and over 8,000 octavo choruses. Every person interested in music in any part of the world knows that he can send to the Oliver Ditson Company, in Boston, for a copy of any musical composition that has ever been published, and it will be speedily forthcoming if the plates are still in existence. Unexcelled, correct, and strictly reliable copies of all the great musical classics, both imported and reprinted, for voice or instrument, can be procured of them in all published forms. They can fill orders nine times out of ten when all other sources fail.

It will pay every reader of this magazine to send for a sample copy of the Musical Record, published by this house; it is the ablest musical journal in the United States, and has been published for upwards of forty years. It appears on the first day of each month, and has for its editor Mr. Philip Hale, Boston's leading musical critic. The following is a partial table of contents for the April issue:

In the name of the Prophet Humbug.

Philip Woolf.

Leschetitzki.

Ward Stephens.

Siloti, Pugno, Rummel.

Thos. P. Currier.

Sacred and Secular.

Philip Hale.

A Roumanian in Paris, (being a sketch of a remarkable 16 year old composer).

Regular letters from Runciman, (London); Henderson, (New York); Armstrong, (Chicago); Hale, (Boston).

Piano pieces:

Two Preludes. Anatole Liadow.
Music Box.

Song: "Oh for a Day of Spring."

Addison F. Andrews.

Duet: "Unto Thee, O God." (For alto and baritone). Edith Rowena Noyes.

Frontispiece of Katherine Bloodgood.

In the course of one year, the Musical Record presents its readers with 192 pages of the latest copyright music by the most famous composers. This music could not be otherwise bought except at retail, and would cost at least \$12. There is never less than 16 pages of music in each issue. From six to twelve full page engravings of leading artists appear during the year, and from 60 to 80 contributed articles from eminent writers in America and Europe, covering the vital topics and questions of the day. Each number contains regular monthly correspondence from London, New York, Chicago, and other leading cities, from such well-known authorities as John F. Runciman, of London, William J. Henderson, of New York, William Armstrong, of Chicago, etc., etc. A yearly subscription of \$1. will secure for you this magazine, containing all the above features.

MRS. A.—Do you think Mary Gilbert is as old as she looks?

Miss B.—My dear, she couldn't be!

The Mothers of our Presidents.



DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS of Philadelphia has made an interesting summary of the lives of the mothers of our Presidents.

Eleven of them, or nearly half of the number, were in easy circumstances, belonging to families of education and gentle breeding; the other half of the number struggled with poverty and hardships more or less severe. The lives barest of comfort or softness were probably those of Jackson's and Lincoln's mothers, who were pioneers in the West, and literally struggled for the necessities of life.

Some of these women were unlettered, and perhaps narrow and bigoted. Some were of the fairest fruit of American civilization. But Dr. Williams calls attention to the momentous fact that all, without exception, were godly and devout women.

"No American," he says, "has become President without the memory of the prayers he lisped at his mother's knee. Not a President but has left somewhere on record his testimony to the training and religious influence of a Christian mother."


He notes also the significant fact that all the Presidents of the United States have avowedly owed more to the influence of their mothers upon their lives than to that of their fathers. More than half, indeed, were left fatherless in boyhood.

The conclusion to be drawn from these significant resemblances in the lives of the Presidents is that the qualities given to a man by the love and daily training of a sincere, God-fearing mother are those which command the trust of other men. The nation has not, perhaps, chosen its most brilliant or possibly its most able men to be its chief rulers. But it has never chosen a man, from Washington to McKinley, whom the majority of the people did not believe to be honest in character.

The "higher education" which the mothers of our future Presidents are receiving to-day will enable them to give to their children a broad culture along lines of mental acquirement, of which Mary Washington and Nancy Lincoln never heard or dreamed. But let them not ignore the honesty and simple religious faith which these women gave to their sons, and by which they were made steadfast in principle, and held the confidence of the country in its hours of direst need.—*Youth's Companion*.

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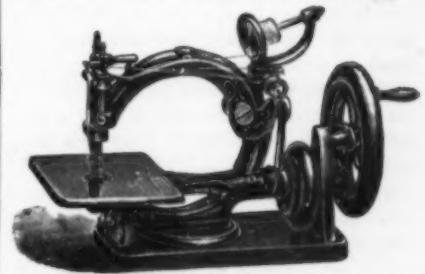
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Standard Books.

WE have made arrangements with the great London publishing house, Warne & Co., by which we are able to offer their celebrated books to our readers at a most reasonable rate. Any one of the following books (except sets which will not be broken), will be sent to any address, post-paid for \$1.; or send a club of 2 MCCALL'S MAGAZINE subscribers, new subscribers or renewals, at 50 cents each and 11 cents to pay postage and we will send free, any book in the list, and each subscriber will get a pattern free as a premium. Your own subscription counts for one in all our clubs.

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4. Scott's Poems.

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5. Arabian Nights (The).

A collection of tales of great interest that show to the curious reader the state of civilization in the Orient. No education is complete without a knowledge of this wonderful book.

9. Johnson's Lives of the Poets: with Critical Observations on Their Works, etc. Life by Sir W. Scott.

The most famous book by that crabbed genius, Dr. Samuel Johnson. Recommended if one wishes to study the history of English literature.

10. Dante (The Vision of). By Cary.

No library of any size is complete without this book.

11. Moore's Poetical Works.

Moore needs no introduction. His excellent poetry is universally admired.

14. Cowper's Poetical Works.

This book is offered to those who want a good edition of Cowper's Works.

15. Milton's Poetical Works.

Milton is England's greatest epic poet. One copy of this book ought to supply a whole neighborhood because a little epic poetry lasts a person a long time.

16. Wordsworth's Poetical Works.

Wordsworth's poetical works should be in every home.

21. Robinson Crusoe. De Foe. Illustrated.

This book will furnish perpetual entertainment to the human race. Every man, woman, boy and girl should have easy access to this remarkable product of De Foe's genius.

22. Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated.

A very entertaining imitation of Robinson Crusoe especially adapted to children.

23. Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works.

Admirers of Mrs. Heman's poetry will do well to get this edition.

24. Grimm's Fairy Tales and Household Stories. A new and scholarly revision, translated from the German by Mrs. H. B. Paull and Mr. L. A. Wheatley. With a critical Introduction.

25. Andersen's (Hans) Fairy Tales.

Grimm and Andersen are worthy of a high place in the esteem of the children. Their stories are entertaining and elevating.

28. Shelley's Poetical Works.

29. Campbell's Poetical Works.

30. Keats' Poetical Works.

31. Coleridge's Poetical Works.

Of the four books above we especially advise our readers to choose Coleridge.

32. Pope's Iliad of Homer. Flaxman's Illustrations.

33. ———— Odyssey. Flaxman's Illustrations.

34. Hood's (Thomas) Poems.

Don Quixote is a book that shows in a humorous way, the follies of knight errantry. It is one of the most famous novels ever written and it deserves to be.

45. Pope's Poetical Works.



47. Goldsmith's Poems and Vicar of Wakefield.

No book in this list is to be preferred to No. 47. The Vicar of Wakefield is a delightful story while "The Deserted Village" ought to be learned by heart by every lover of beautiful English.

48. The Koran, or, Alkoran of Mahomed. (Sale's Edition). Complete with notes, etc.

The Koran should be examined by every person who lays any claim to education. The sales of this book are enormous as it explains the peculiar beliefs of the followers of Mahomed.

50. Gil Blas, The Adventures of. Le Sage.

A very entertaining book.

58. Walton and Cotton's Angler. Major's Illustrations.

Any person who fails to get this great book because he is not interested in angling, will make a great mistake. It is one of the oddest collections of beautiful ideas in the world.

59. Herbert's (George) Works. With Walton's Life.

65. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

John Bunyan knew how to write an interesting story which should teach theology, and he wrote it.

73. White's Natural History of Selborne. Memoir, Notes, and Glossary. Illustrated.

The Natural History of Selborne shows how to get pleasure and entertainment in the country. Every healthy minded person is delighted with this book.

74. Keble's Christian Year. Illustrated.

80. Gray (Thomas) Beattie (Dr.) and Collins (William). Poetical Works of.

81. Percy's Reliques of Ancient British Poetry. Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, etc. By Thomas Percy. Edited by Ed. Walford, M.A.

83. Tales from Shakespeare. (Lamb's.) Illustrated.

No. 83 is recommended to all who would like to read the stories that form the basis of the plays of England's greatest poet.

89-92. Gibbon's Decline and Fall of The Roman Empire. 4 vols., boxed.

No. 89, No. 90, No. 91 and No. 92 will not be sold separately. Edward Gibbon in describing the "Decline and Fall of The Roman Empire" wrote a history of the world for the ten centuries ending with the fall of Constantinople, 1453. No book ever written will broaden the mind and free it from narrow provincialism to a greater extent than Gibbon's great work, to which he devoted his whole life and his truly wonderful mind.

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A collection of entertaining fables attributed to Aesop but partly from earlier sources. These fables teach moral lessons in a most amusing way.

109. Lord Bacon's Essays. Including his Moral and Historical Works. Notes, Glossary and Memoir.

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Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years, and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone.

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By a lucky purchase, we are enabled to offer some premiums in silverware that will astonish our club-raisers, although they are accustomed to surprises in this department.

Last year we slaughtered solid gold rings and gold plated chains, using an immense number from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler. Now we offer some beautiful articles in sterling silver triple-plated ware. Every article we offer is selected with reference to value, durability and beauty. Every lady who avails herself of our marvelous offers, will be an object of admiration in her community for her judgment in working for a magazine that has never broken a promise. What we offer is as follows:



REDUCED SIZE.

fortunate sender of the club will receive the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage on this offer):

- 1 engraved silver cup;
- 2 pairs silver salt and pepper shakers;
- 2 silver napkin rings (as in offer A 23).

Offer No. A 25.

For \$2.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to four addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to a pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender of the club will receive one of the following beautiful gifts, (15 cents extra must be sent for postage and packing):

- 1 handsome silver cake basket on standard (triple-plate), or
- 1 handsome silver sugar bowl with cover (triple-plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined silver cream pitcher (triple-plate), or
- 1 handsome gold lined spoon holder, or
- all of the articles in the following combination:
- 2 pairs (4) silver salt and pepper shakers (as above);
- 2 silver cups (as above);
- 2 napkin rings (as above).

Offer No. A 27.

For \$6.00 we will send McCALL'S MAGAZINE for one year to twelve addresses, and each subscriber will be entitled to one pattern free as a premium. The fortunate sender will receive a complete tea set as a premium. Express charges must be paid by the receiver. This is certainly one of the most liberal offers ever made, and we hope our club raisers will appreciate it. The tea set is as follows:

- 1 silver teapot, engraved, full size (triple-plate),
- 1 silver sugar bowl, engraved (full size),
- 1 silver spoon holder (gold lined),
- 1 silver cream pitcher (gold lined).

No magazine has ever made such offers before. The time to work for what you want is now. You can easily get some, or all of the above articles of standard value, by using a little of your spare time. Every lady who subscribes will get more than the worth of her money, while you will get what you have wanted so long by the exertion of your talents for only a few minutes.

Address THE McCALL COMPANY,

142-146 W. 14th St., New York.

Club=Raisers Wanted.

Every lady who reads this article may become a McCALL'S MAGAZINE club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to get subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all the year round, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

THE McCALL COMPANY,
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\$1 GIVEN EVERY WEEK FOR LARGEST CLUB RECEIVED THAT WEEK.

Beginning Sept. 1st, 1897.

Our subscribers should make their clubs as large as possible, each week, when sending them in, because a difference of one subscriber may gain a prize of one dollar. We give the dollar prize to the lady sending the largest club received by us each week whether it be worked for specially or not. We are able to give the most readable magazine ever published because of the immense subscription list we have and we offer these beautiful premiums and valuable prizes so as to get a list even larger than it is at present.



Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3.—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsomely engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

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Solid Gold Band Ring.



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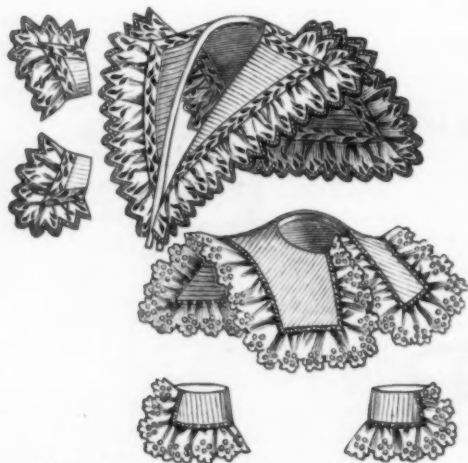
4813.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4826.—Ladies' Girdle, requires for medium size, $\frac{7}{8}$ yard material 24 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Price, 10 cents.

4749.—Ladies' Skirt (with Spanish Flounce), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



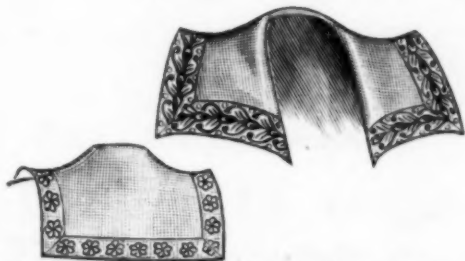
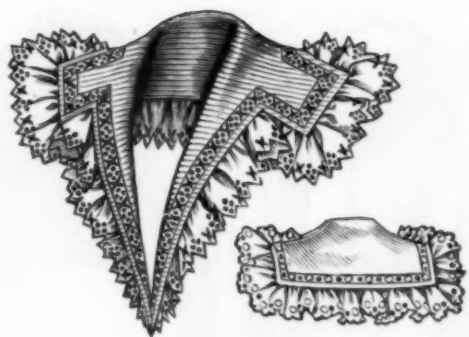
4810.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4823.—Children's Collars and Cuffs, require for 9 year old size, for pointed collar and cuffs, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard pique 27 inches wide and 5 yards embroidery and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards insertion; for square collar and cuffs, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard pique 27 inches wide and 5 yards embroidery and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards beading. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 6, 9 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure that the signature "JAMES McCALL" is on the envelope of every pattern you purchase.



4824.—Ladies' Collars, require for medium size, for collar with tabs, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard material 36 inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards embroidery and 3 yards insertion; for short collar, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard material 36 inches wide and 2 yards insertion. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.



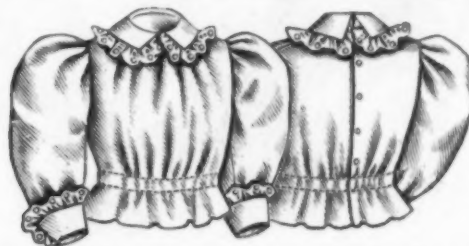
4744.—Girls' Blouse or Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4745.—Girls' Two-Piece Skirt, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4784.—Ladies' Wrapper, requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



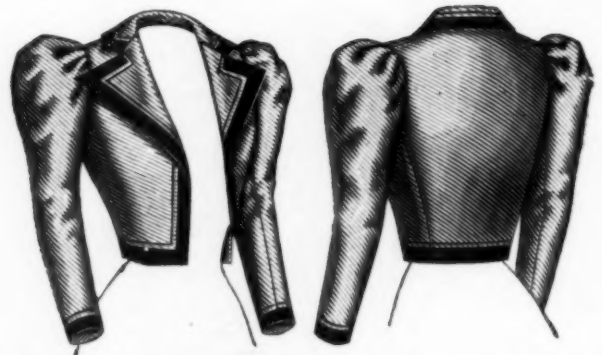
4778.—Girls' Gulmpe, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



4774.—Ladies' Blazer, requires for medium size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4788.—Misses' Sailor Blouse, requires for medium size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

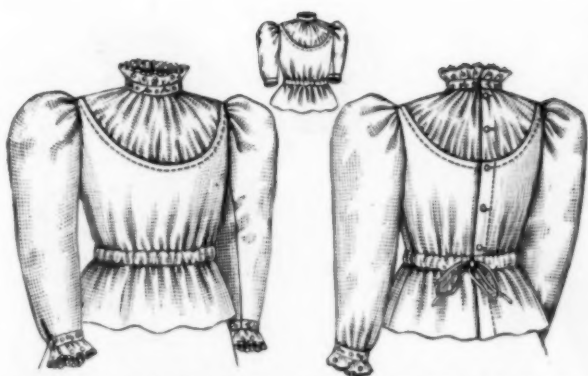


5053.—Misses' Eton, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4785.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4786.—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt (to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5048.—Girls' and Child's Guimpe, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Price, 10 cents.

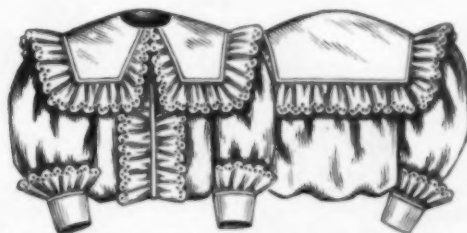
ALL PATTERNS
10 and 15 cents.
NONE HIGHER.



4811.—Girls' and Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4802.—Ladies' Cape, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4380.—Little Boys' Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years. Price, 15 cents.



5054.—Boys' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



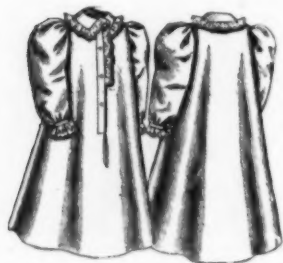
5021.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 24 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5007.—Ladies' Jacket or Blazer (having Blouse Front and Tight-Fitting Back), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5019.—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Fitted Lining), requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4829.—Misses' Sacque Night Gown, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5012.—Misses' Blouse Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5016.—Child's Reefer, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price, 10 cents.



4995.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4996.—Ladies' Five-Gored Flounced Skirt (having Slight Train), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5022.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4977.—Ladies' Waist (with Blouse Front), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4914.—Misses' Drawers, require for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



5017.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5003.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

5004.—Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt (having a Slight Train and a Five-Gored Lining), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5006.—Misses' Costume (having Three-Piece Skirt), requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



4763.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

4775.—Misses' Skirt (with Spanish Flounce), requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



5023.—Child's and Infants' Yoke and Sleeves, require for medium size, $\frac{5}{8}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price, 10 cents.



5034.—Little Boys' Dress, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

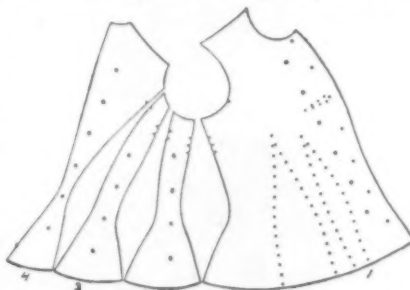
HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, colarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

Allow for Seams not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

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Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to McCALL'S MAGAZINE. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your McCALL'S MAGAZINE in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

FREE PATTERN BLANK.

52	DATE.....189
THE McCALL COMPANY, 142-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.	
Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to McCALL'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the	
number and a FREE pattern. No.....	Size.....
Name.....	
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St. No. (if necessary).....	State.....

MAIL ORDER BLANK.

McCALL COMPANY, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.	
Enclosed find.....cents, for which send Pattern	
No.....	Size.....
Name.....	
Address.....	

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

Jane Hading's Rooms.

M^LLE. JANE HADING, the French actress, has a charming little villa on the outskirts of Paris. Her mother and sister live with her. The little conservatory is a restful spot where the prevailing tone is green; the long windows which enclose one end have draperies of soft white India muslin with quaint yellow flowers straggling over them. There are graceful palms here and there, a beautifully carved piano in light wood, rare bits of pottery and bric-a-brac, a charmingly fitted writing-table covered with all the accessories of the pen in silver. Many of the pictures are fine engravings and water colors in very simple frames, and there is a little English tea-table at which Mlle. Hading herself gracefully presides. She avoids theatrical topics of conversation, but is pleased to talk of books, pictures, salons, shops, and all other topics of general interest. In the drawing-room are some excellent portraits of the mistress of the house, both in character in her own simple personality, including a famous pastel by Rolshoven. All Mlle. Hading's dining-room chairs are souvenirs of the United States, of which country she speaks in the warmest praise. They are old chippendale, and were picked up by her in Philadelphia.

THE WORTH OF PAIN.

THERE lived a noble poet whose lays
Thrilled thro' the hearts of men;
His own was like the sun, whose rays
Shine in the humblest den,
Love taught him in those golden days
He dreamt, to wield his pen.
The jewel he judged so pure, proved gilt,
And love—a worthless name,
The tears that o'er dead hopes were spilt
Quenched not his loyal flame,
Then he laid bare his heart and built
An everlasting name.

A great musician lived, a chief
In the wide rich realms of tone,
Who struggled till he lost belief,
And starved and toiled alone,
Fighting against a giant grief
Until his work was done.
He laid him down in want and pain,
And closed his weary eyes;
He knew what future hosts would gain
In his sweet melodies,
When praise awaited him in vain,
And men had grown more wise.

HILDA NEWMAN.

McCall's Magazine for May.

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How to Take Measures for Patterns.



Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Garments requiring Bust Measure.—Pass the measure around the body over the fullest part of the bust—close under the arm—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.

Garments requiring Waist Measure.—Pass the measure around the waist—draw moderately tight.

Ladies' Sleeves.—Pass the measure around the muscular part of the arm (about one inch below the arm-hole), drawing the tape closely.

Ladies' Capes.—Small size—corresponds with 32 and 34 inches—Medium size—36 and 38 inches—Large size—40, 42 and 44 inches—bust measurements.

Measurements for McCall Patterns.

Ladies' Collars.—Small size is 13 to 14 inches—Medium size—14½ to 15 inches—Large size—15½ to 16 inches—neck measurements.

Garments for Misses, Girls and Children, should be measured by the same directions as given for ladies. When ordering these patterns, give age also.

Mens' and Boys' Garments.—Coats, Vests, etc. Pass the measure under the jacket, around the breast, draw moderately tight.

For Trousers.—Pass the measure around the waist.

For Shirts.—Pass the measure around the collar-band, and allow one inch. When ordering patterns for Boys, give the age also.



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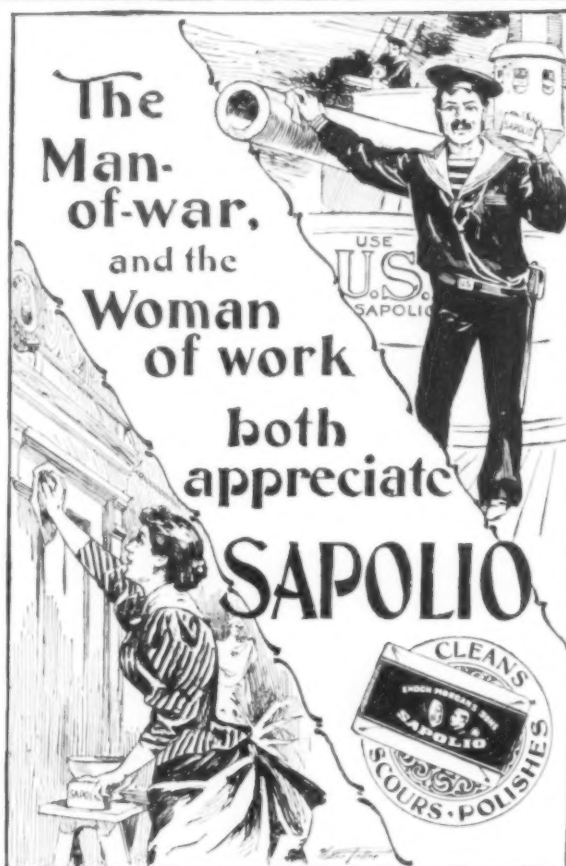
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